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See view opposite page 98.

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See view opposite page 32.

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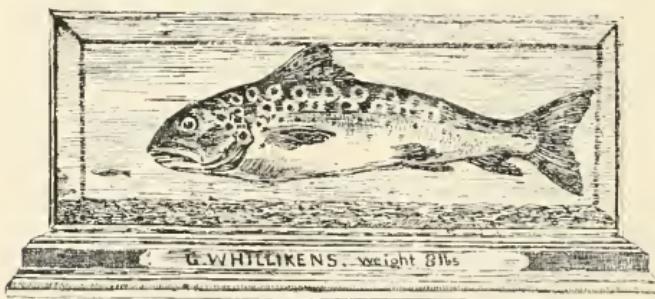
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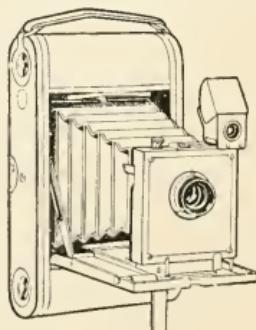
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## West Jersey & Seashore Railroad.

Delightful Excursions Along the Coast and Across  
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# HAND-BOOK



## PRESS (*Unsolicited*).

"Much valuable information is given by Mr. Heston in this little volume."—*Public Ledger, Philadelphia.*

"An excellent account of Atlantic City's many attractions."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

"A complete description of the famous watering place."—*Washington Star.*

## PHYSICIANS (*Unsolicited*).

1404 OLIVE STREET,

MR. A. M. HESTON. St. Louis, Mo., May 7, 1900.

Dear Sir : Please accept my thanks for the Hand-Book. I will spend all of my Augests in Atlantic City in the future, as I am about retiring from practice. I believe the book has already determined two of my patients to go to Atlantic City instead of to Wisconsin resorts.

Sincerely yours, C. A. WARE.

MR. A. M. HESTON.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 12, 1900.

Dear Sir : I have always had a lively interest in your Hand-Book, have recommended it to a great many people, and look upon it as the most valuable publication on Atlantic City. I have seen similar works in other cities, but consider your work the best and most perfect exponent of any city in the country.

Sincerely yours, M. D. YOUNGMAN.

## OFFICIALS (*Unsolicited*).

From HON. FOSTER M. VOORHEES, Ex-Governor of New Jersey.

Atlantic City is fortunate in having such a publication ; fortunate, also, in having one who so well tells of the beauties, and so skillfully proclaims the merits of the resort. The reader of your story, longing for rest, is led to believe that here, beside the loud sounding sea, he may enjoy heaven on earthly ground.

You have succeeded admirably in proclaiming, in an alluring way, the attractive features of the wonderful City by the Sea. The literary character of the book conceals the purpose of the writer, and in spite of his determination to "have none of it," the reader finds himself turning its pages with eager interest and longing for the scenes you have so invitingly portrayed.

"Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore," you have pondered, investing the growth and life of the city with an historic interest that is as rare in works of this character as it is charming. The work is one of which you may well feel proud.

Sincerely yours, FOSTER M. VOORHEES.

A. M. HESTON,  
Publisher, ATLANTIC CITY.

# Atlantic City Officials.

- Mayor*.—Franklin P. Stoy.\*  
*Recorder*.—Charles C. Babcock.\*  
*Alderman*.—Herman G. Mulock.\*  
*City Comptroller*.—Alfred M. Heston.†  
*City Treasurer*.—John A. Jeffries.\*  
*City Solicitor*.—Harry Wootton.†  
*City Clerk*.—Emery D. Ireland.†  
*District Court Judge*.—Robert H. Ingersoll. Appointed by Governor.  
*City Surveyor*.—John W. Hackney.†  
*Tax Collector*.—William Lowry, Jr.\*  
*Mercantile Appraiser*.—John W. Parsons.†  
*Supervisor of Highways*.—Beriah Mathis.†  
*Building Inspector*.—Simon I. Wescoat.†  
*Overseer of Poor*.—Smith Collins.\*  
*City Electrician*.—A. C. Farrant.†  
*Chief of Police*.—Harry C. Eldridge.‡  
*Captain of Police*.—C. W. Maxwell.‡  
*Commissioner of Sinking Fund*.—Alfred M. Heston. Appointed by Supreme Court of New Jersey.  
*City Assessors*.—Stewart H. Shinn, Seraph Lillig and A. J. Withrow. Appointed by Mayor.  
*Chief Engineer of Fire Department*.—Isaac Wiesenthal. Elected by City Council.  
*Assistant Chiefs of Fire Department*.—Charles M. Speidel and Henry Williams. Elected by City Council.  
*City Council*.—Alderman, Herman G. Mulock. First Ward: David R. Barrett, Albert Beyer, James B. Reilly, Edwin A. Parker. Second Ward: Enos F. Hann, Edward S. Lee, Joseph E. Lingerman, John Donnelly. Third Ward: Charles W. Mathis, John R. Fleming, Willis H. Vanaman, George H. Long. Fourth Ward: Thomas H. Thompson, William Riddle, William A. Ireland, William W. Bowker. Sergeant-at-Arms, Cornelius S. Fort.†  
*Water Commissioners*.—Louis Kuehnle, Dr. E. A. Reiley, Rufus Booye. Appointed by Mayor.  
*Superintendent of Water Department*.—Kenneth Allen. Appointed by Commissioners.  
*Cashier of Water Department*.—William H. Randolph.  
*Chief Clerk of Water Department*.—Henry R. Albertson.  
*Inspector of Water Department*.—B. Frank Souder.  
*City Hall Commissioners*.—Frederick Hemsley, Charles Evans, John B. Champion. Appointed by Mayor.  
*Board of Health*.—Dr. A. W. Baily, Walter McDevitt, Joseph E. Lingerman, Dr. M. L. Somers, Thomas McDevitt, Elwood S. Johnson, William Clark. Elected by City Council.  
*Plumbing Inspector*.—Curtis Frambes.‡  
*Health Inspector*.—Thomas C. Clement.‡  
*Register of Vital Statistics*.—Alfred T. Glenn.‡  
*Board of Education*.—C. J. Adams, S. R. Morse, Wm. A. Bell, Aaron Hinkle, Carlton Godfrey, Paul Wooten, Samuel H. Kelley. Elected by City Council.  
*Superintendent of Schools*.—Dr. W. M. Pollard.†  
*Supervising Principal*.—Charles B. Boyer.†  
*Principal of High School*.—Henry P. Miller.†  
*Superintendent of Manual Training*.—Helen D. Meeker.  
*Superintendent of Drawing*.—Wilhelmine Ochs.†  
*Superintendent of Business Course*.—F. J. Klock.†

\* Elected by voters. † Elected by City Council. ‡ Life tenure. ‡ Appointed by Board of Health. || Appointed by Board of Education.





### ATLANTIC CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

1. ALLEN B. ENDICOTT, County Judge.      2. LEWIS P. SCOTT, County Clerk.  
3. LEWIS EVANS, State Senator.      4. FRANKLIN P. STOY, Mayor.      5. ALFRED M. HESTON, Comptroller.

Queen of the Coast

TWENTIETH CENTURY  
SOUVENIR EDITION

H E S T O N ' S  
H A N D - B O O K



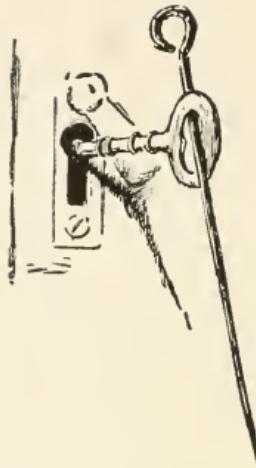
Being an account of the settlement of Eyre Haven,  
and a succinct history of Atlantic City and County  
during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries; also  
Indian Traditions and Sketches  
of the region between Absegami and Chico-  
hacki, in the country called Scheyichbi.

*By ALFRED M. HESTON*

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWO. 16TH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

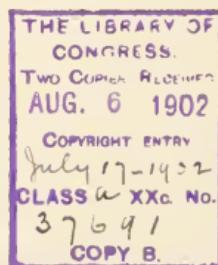
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GOOD-BYE to pain and care ! I take  
Mine ease to-day ;  
Here, where the sunny waters break  
And ripples this keen breeze, I shake  
All burdens from the heart, all weary thoughts away.

Ha ! like a kind hand on my brow  
Comes this fond breeze,  
Cooling its dull and feverish glow ;  
While through my being seems to blow  
The breath of a new life—the healing of the seas.

—Whittier.



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*Aug. 6 '02*

## P A R T I.

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Atlantic City Sketches—Winter and Summer

OUTINGS BY THE SEA.



A March Morning on the Boardwalk.

# Salutatory.

N the olden times, 'tis said, every feudal baron welcomed the stranger to his castle and the pilgrim to his fireside; he listened with delight to the tale of the traveler and the song of the troubadour. The barons and bards, pilgrims and poets, made their entrance and their exit a thousand years ago, and since their day the centuries have wrought many changes. The world is not what it was, but though the times have changed, mankind has not changed his nature. He still has the same desire for novelty, the same love of story, the same fondness for pleasure.

Attend then, worthy friends, if you will, while I, a stranger and traveler, tell of a delightful place whereunto I have been, and show unto you some pictures of the greatest and fairest of the world's watering places.

Sir Oracle, another pilgrim who preceded me to this place of pleasure, homeward bound, was benighted, and craved a shelter at my hands, promising that this courtesy he would repay with some story of the wonderful city which he had visited. In my veins there flows no blood of barons; howbeit, in imitation of the cavaliers of old, I feasted Sir Oracle at my humble board and seated him at my fireside. Then remembering his promise, and mindful of my hospitality, out of the fullness of his heart he thus spake: "Atlantic City! Place of Pleasure! Haven of Rest! Mecca of the Tourist! Delight of the Pilgrim! Abode of Fashion! Paradise of the Summer Girl! Home of the Neglige Shirt! Age can not wither nor custom stale thine infinite variety! Pæans of praise can add naught to the glory that surrounds thee, thou Queen of the Coast." Again he was silent, and though I waited long, 'twas all he said.

Since then I have been to Atlantic City, and for thee, worthy listener, who, perchance, hath never been there, this panorama of pen pictures and camera sketches hath been prepared, with the confident expectation that the succeeding season of outing will find thee there among the thousands, enjoying to the full the beauties and the pleasures of that unique resort. Though as yet a stranger to the place, thou mayst profit by my story, and, the while believing, may say to thy friend, in the language of Scotland's bard, "I cannot say how the truth may be; I tell the tale as 'twas told to me."

Be assured, I would not forestall thy good opinion of Atlantic City by offering thee pictures and sketches that are too highly colored. Briefly and frankly, my only hope is that, having heard my story and seen my play, thou mayst say, as Nick Bottom, the weaver, said to good master Cobweb, the fairy, "I shall desire more acquaintance of thee"—thou Jersey island fair, with the wine of life in thy pleasant air.

A. M. H.

JULY 1, 1902.

# Prologue.

" Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn?"—*Sir John Falstaff.* (SHAKSPEARE.)

---

SIR ORACLE.—What sayest thou, spirit of the departed Falstaff? Dost thou desire ease in thine inn? Then seest thou that the inn be chosen with care, that thy host be one worthy of thy company, and above all that the inn be situate in Atlantic City.

FALSTAFF.—But how can I know the whereabouts of this place thou callest Atlantic City, the direction thereto, the number of inns therein, and which be goodly taverns that rob me not of mine exchequer?

SIR ORACLE.—All this and much more store of information is vouchsafed unto thee, my lord.

FALSTAFF.—But suppose that I too be a belated traveler, who spurs apace to gain the timely inn—how shall I find my place of abode, seeing that the west doth not yet glimmer with some streaks of day and I be a stranger in a strange land?

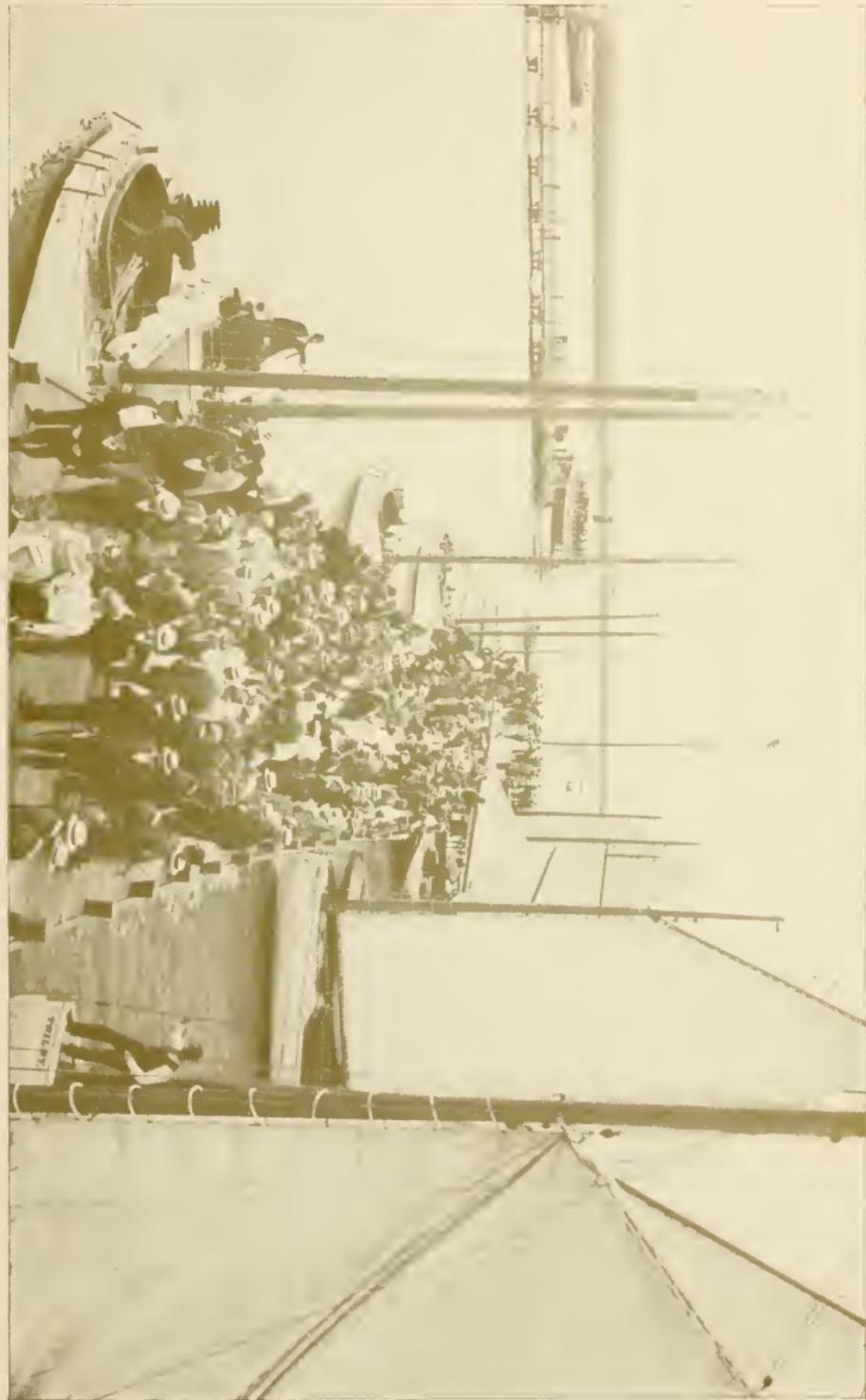
SIR ORACLE.—List! Let my worthy and adipose knight send for that book yclept Heston's Hand-Book of Atlantic City, whereof there be many thousands print, and see therein many fair pictures and much story about the town; and a catalogue of all the inns and boarding places, likewise some pictures of the taverns wherein thou wilt find thy warmest welcome.

FALSTAFF.—Wherefore shall I know, Sir Oracle, if I go thence, how many pieces of gold to place in mine pouch, that I may have the wherewithal to pay the inn-keeper?

SIR ORACLE.—Be not uneasy about that. Your jocund highness will find in the Hand-Book a catalogue of all the inns, the dole which each host doth demand of the pilgrim and the number of lodgings at his disposal. And thou shalt read in this book of elevators, electroliers, telephones, electric lights, electric cars, locomotives, railroads, steamboats, automobiles, biographs, phonographs, merry-go-rounds, roundabouts, toboggans, switchbacks, kinetoscopes, and divers other strange devices, of which thou hast never before heard.

FALSTAFF.—Avaunt there, wizard, with thy telephones and automobiles, thy elevators, railroads, biographs and phonographs! Thou speakest in an unknown tongue. Yet will I send for this book on the many taverns in thy town of Atlantic City; howbeit, this be a place whereof I never before heard. Verily, I must view the manners of this strange town, peruse its traders, gaze upon its buildings and take mine ease in mine inn. Knowest thou the cost of the book of which thou speakest so highly?

SIR ORACLE.—Yes, my dear Falstaff. Send a bag of forty and eight farthings to the publisher, or to any bookseller in the provinces of America; so shalt thou receive it by the earliest post. Verily, in this book there be much story about the town and pictures waiting of the best of the inns therein, where thy stomach is most carefully honored and thy couch like unto a bed of roses.



A Summer Afternoon at the Inlet Wharf.



## Queen of the Coast.

HE island whereon Atlantic City is built is situated between Absecon and Great Egg Harbor inlets, within sixty miles of Philadelphia and one hundred and fifty miles of New York, by railroad. It is distant five miles from the mainland, the intervening space being an expanse of bays, sounds and salt marshes. The island in its chrysalis condition, before it felt the electric touch of a railroad, was known as Absecon Beach, which name still exists in the adjoining village of Absecon, on the mainland, now put completely in the shade by its more successful neighbor.

Many of the more recent patrons of Atlantic City do not know that, although the history of the place as a pleasure resort dates from the time of its founding, in 1854, it was not until more than twenty years later that it became widely known as a winter health resort and sanitarium. To-day there is no northern winter resort so popular, none so largely patronized and none so urgently recommended by physicians generally as Atlantic City. The physicians of Philadelphia were the first to discover the wonderful curative effects of the saline air of Atlantic City, and to them, more than to any other class of men, is due the credit of making the city what it is to-day, a famous sanitarium.

In the olden times the seashore was considered a desolate place in winter. Such a bleak idea as to be there in January would have chilled the marrow of an invalid. And yet we find that many of the wealthy, who otherwise would go to Europe, now spare themselves the annoyance of ocean travel by going to Atlantic City. Others, who formerly sought health and relaxation in the more distant Southern resorts, now make this their winter abiding place.

**Young Men and Maidens, Bachelors and Old Maids.** The founders of Atlantic City prophesied that it would stand pre-eminent as a resort. Doubtless it is to-day the queen of American watering places and health resorts. There is a sort of freedom about the place that pleases all who come here. It is no uncommon sight, even in winter, to see men eminent in their callings busily engaged in scooping up bucketfuls of sand for children whom they chance to meet on the beach, or aiding them in their search for shells after a receding tide. Young men and maidens, sedate bachelors and prudish old maids not infrequently take part in such diversions, and one can not help thinking that the intellects and the characters thus unbent appear to greater advantage by the relaxation.



Yachting Scene at the Inlet.

## Ozone off the Ocean.

**S**EVERAL elements combine to produce the tonic and resting effects of the Atlantic City air, the first of which is the presence of a large amount of ozone—the stimulating, vitalizing principle of the atmosphere. Ozone has a tonic, healing and purifying power, that increases as the air is taken into the lungs. It strengthens the respiratory organs, and in stimulating them helps the whole system. It follows naturally that the blood is cleansed and revivified, tone is given to the stomach, the liver is excited into healthful action, and the whole body feels the benefit.

For some persons the air alone is sufficient, while others get along famously with the air and the aid of judicious bathing. Of course, during the cooler months of the year the bath must be elsewhere than in the surf. For all seasons of the year there are the hot sea-water baths and the natatoriums, with large pools of tepid sea-water. For some only the briefest dip in the ocean is all that is necessary or safe; others should refrain altogether from ocean bathing, and confine their ablutions to the hot baths; exercising in these, however, proper care as to time and temperature of the water. Delicate persons can not safely bear a prolonged soak in hot water, whether salt or fresh.

As to diseases of the respiratory organs, a physician says: "I have had personal knowledge of many patients suffering from various forms of such affections who have made trials of the climate of Atlantic City in winter. The cases have, as a rule, improved, some of them very decidedly, though there have been exceptions. Consumptives in the incipient stage, and even those in the advanced stages of the disease, where the destructive process has advanced slowly, have often experienced marked improvement and, in some cases, have been cured."

**All ye Weary and Heavy Laden.** Sufferers from autumnal catarrh, which is essentially a form of hay fever, enjoy great relief by coming to Atlantic City.

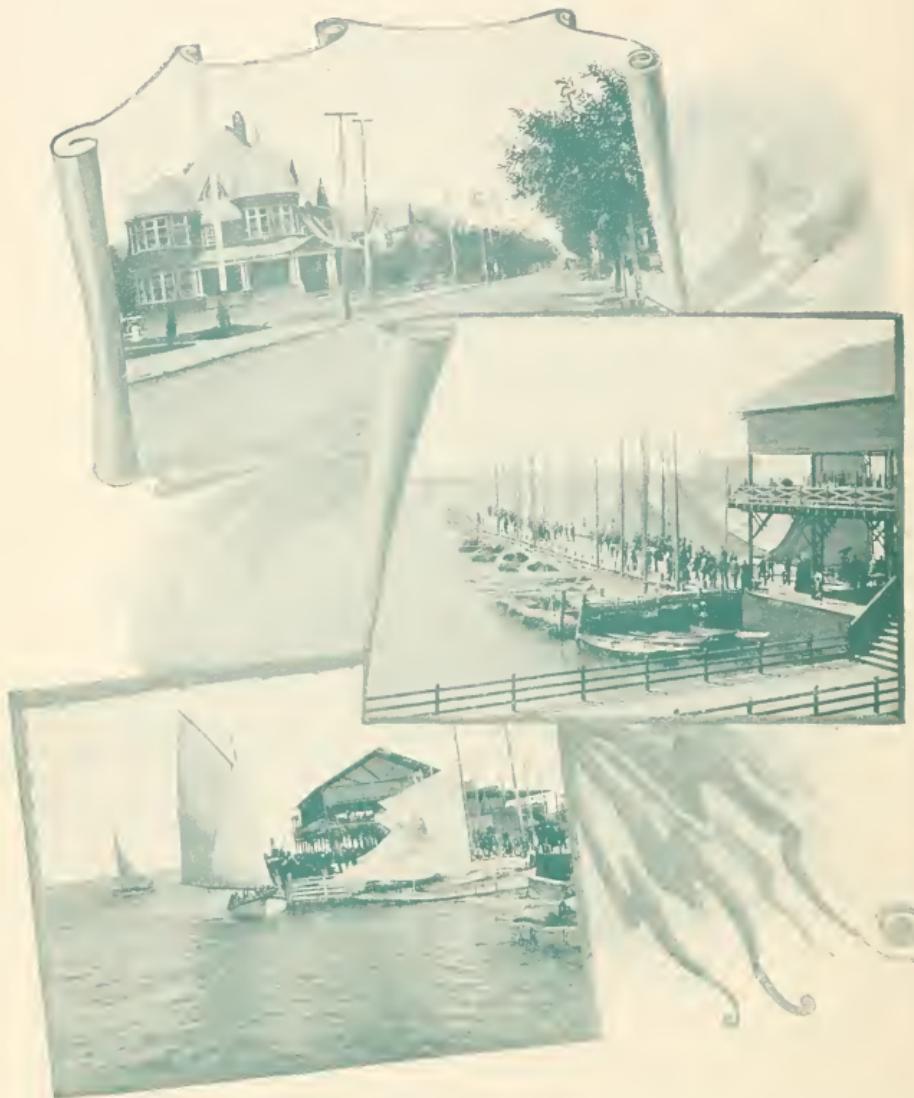
The late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and the late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes had a witty correspondence on the subject of hay fever some years ago, in which the latter declared that there was no cure for the disease "but six feet of gravel." Atlantic City, however, has answered back that if it can not be cured, it can at least be alleviated.

Come then, ye disconsolate consumptive; come, thou wheezing, sneezing victim of hay fever; come, all ye weary and heavy laden, ye who seek health, rest or pleasure; come and fill your lungs with ozone; come and promenade on the broad Boardwalk, planted within reach of the sea; come and take a mid-winter sun-bask; come while ye may; come *now*. Take no heed of the chronic fault-finder who may be here, enjoying to the full all the benefits and advantages of Atlantic City, and who still carps and grumbles because the town, perhaps, lacks a few pretty curves and graces.



A Morning Promenade in Mid-Winter.





Pacific Avenue Eastward from States Avenue - Yachtmens' Pier and Pavilion.

## **Summer Weather 'neath Winter Skies.**

**T**HE fame of Atlantic City is grounded not alone upon those qualities which give it prominence as a summer resort. It is a great seaside city, where, throughout the year, people from every State crowd its hotels and lounge on its famous beach. In summer time the visiting population exceeds one hundred thousand. It is a great democratic crowd, good-natured, rollicking and happy, bent on the pursuit of amusement and enjoying the quest with unalloyed pleasure. The witching charms of autumn sea and sky hold many a summer visitor, even until the ides of November. Indeed, not a few linger until December, and ere the holiday festivities are fairly over at home, the first company of winter visitors has arrived, harbingers of that larger company whose appearance marks the advent of February. Excepting an occasional "nor'easter," which is a treat in itself, by way of contrast, the weather at this season is usually all that one could desire. The winter and spring or Lenten season is the swellest of the year. The resort then becomes the abode of a distinguished company who seek to escape the rigor of northern climes. The great hotels, which remain open throughout the year, are filled in the earlier months by the best representatives of society from the East, the West, the North and the South. There are days in February and March suggestive of May and June in cities farther north or remote from the sea. Indeed, the visitor is sometimes wont to say, "Truly this is summer weather 'neath winter skies."

In point of accessibility, Atlantic City possesses advantages unequaled by any other resort on the coast. With Philadelphia and all the railroads centering there, it is connected by numerous through trains, while with New York and the East there is ample communication by through trains, which make the run from New York to Atlantic City in but little more than three hours.

**Tonic for Invalids  
and Convalescents.**

The air here is so dry and mild, as a rule, that convalescents who are able to be about may enjoy at least a brief walk on the famous Boardwalk, even in winter. Then again there are miles of drives, either upon the hard, smooth beach, the finely paved streets of the city, the Speedway down the beach, or across the meadows to the grounds of the Country Club on the mainland.

Visitors from all parts of the country have found in the equable climate and invigorating air of Atlantic City their only means of restoration to health. Hundreds and thousands who have been thus benefited will bear willing testimony to the tonic effects of its bracing atmosphere. Confirmed invalids are often materially benefited, and existences that would be utterly miserable at home are here made not only tolerable, but enjoyable.







Boardwalk near Young's Pier.

## Lenten and Post-Lenten Pastimes.

**N** mid-winter, when the majority of the guests are invalids, any but the mildest forms of dissipation are out of the question, but during Lent, when the more extravagant gayeties of the rest of the world are temporarily suspended, Atlantic City becomes the scene of genuine fun and frolic.

Upon the advent of Lent some good-natured married lady, of unimpeachable social standing, in one of the larger cities, organizes a party of a dozen or more young people, and chaperons them to Atlantic City. They come for ten days, often staying longer, and while they are here the heretofore quiet halls ring with the sounds of their music, dancing and merry laughter. The more sober-minded invalids gaze with a mild surprise, not unmixed with pleasure, at these jolly parties, and by force of example are inclined to forget their ailments.

Equestrianism is an every-day recreation during the Lenten season. The brisk sea breezes, which sing and whistle around the cottage gables and through the bare branches of the trees, inspire the visitors with longings for the vigorous exercise of long walks and horseback rides. From these they return with such glowing cheeks, sparkling eyes and keen appetites that the mere sight of them is a better advertisement of Atlantic City air as a tonic, than all the hand-books that might be written.

There is never any dearth of amusement for those who pass any portion of the fashionable spring season in Atlantic City. The opportunities for enjoyment at the Casino are varied, and include private theatricals, readings, musicales, orchestral and other entertainments. The visitors, of course, are the elite of other cities, refugees from the demands of social life, drawing new vigor from the pure air, and pleasure seekers whiling away their time 'neath the bright skies of this new-born rival to Southern Europe.

## **Convenient Lounging Places for All.**

The ocean parlors and pavilions are convenient lounging places, when one is not inclined to sit on the sand and take a sun-bask. Here he may behold the many strange and beautiful aspects of the sea. Sometimes it is as calm and placid as a lake, with only a line of breakers laving the shore. On another day it reflects all the delicate hues of the setting sun. Then again, under a serene sky, it is beautifully blue, while under heavy clouds it assumes the sombre green. When the wind prevails it heaves in heavy swells and dashes its breakers furiously on the gently shelving beach, sending up a roar like that of thunder. So, day by day, one may watch the changed and ever-changing conditions of the sea; or, if not so inclined, whatever may be his tastes, he can find in the wonderful resources of the town an inexhaustible means for their gratification.



Central M. E. Church.

## America's Mecca of Tourists.

**T**OURISTS who have visited all parts of the civilized world, men whose word we cannot doubt, and women whose judgment we cannot question, have declared that nowhere is there a resort combining so many points of excellence as Atlantic City. Already it is the Mecca of a considerable number of tourists from countries beyond the Atlantic, as well as from states bordering on the Pacific ; and the time is not far distant when many Europeans, who have been in the habit of passing a portion of the year at some over-rated resort on the Mediterranean, will cross the expanse of ocean and spend a month or more in Atlantic City, whose climate combines the bracing qualities of Brighton and Malaga with the sedative virtues of Rome and Venice ; and within whose bounds might be placed the Frenchman's highly-prized Trouville and his picturesque and fashionable Etretta without making any appreciable difference in appearance or conditions.

The visitor here, whether from Europe or the most distant parts of the United States, is charmed by the beauty of the town and the grandeur of the sea. The bright sunshine bronzes the cheeks and aids the bracing breezes to vivify the frame, while the paved avenues and magnificent strand afford ample opportunity to all who wish to indulge in equestrian pleasures. The facilities for sailing are unsurpassed, and yachts go bounding seaward or glide across the bays and estuaries with a speed that is truly entrancing. Here, also, is the perfection of fishing, whereof more is said under the caption of " Hook and Line."

All the benefits that can be expected of a sea voyage are obtained by a residence in Atlantic City, with the added comforts and luxuries of a metropolis and the freedom of fast land. In his " Literary Recollections " Thomas Hood says : " Next to being born a citizen of the world, it must be the best thing to be born a citizen of the world's greatest city." This is stating only half a truth. In this country, next to his home, here in Atlantic City best may he abide, to rest and cheer him by the flowing tide.

**Agreeable Climate and  
Congenial Friends.**

The idea that Atlantic City is a mere lounging place for the summer idler was long since abandoned. It is an all-the-year-round resort, where one can always find an agreeable climate, congenial friends and almost anything to engage his attention or excite his interest. It is without a rival in America in the matter of hotel accommodations, suited to the tastes and the means of every class of people. There are elaborate hotels, equipped with all modern appliances and kept in the best manner; less pretentious houses, well-kept and comfortably equipped cottages, villas with classic names and an indefinite number of boarding houses.



Home of the "Atlantis Club," Illinois Avenue.



Hotel Brighton—South View.



## Summer Days Beside the Sea.

---

**W**HEN spring unlocks the flowers to paint the laughing soil, when hath passed that period of transition from the austere glory of winter to the roseate weather of June, then it is that one's thoughts revert, with fond remembrance, to the delightful scenes, the cool and invigorating breezes and the joyous pastimes of Atlantic City, whose sumnier day is more than a mere creation of the fancy.

The oft-quoted words of George Herbert, the sweet singer of Cherbury—"Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright," are almost meaningless to those who know summer only from the high temperatures, the glaring sun and the hot, parching winds that are its distinguishing characteristics in no inconsiderable portion of the United States.

The ideal summer presupposes climatic conditions that make physical life, from the highest to the lowest, a perpetual delight and rejoicing; and if there is any place more favored than another in that regard, it must surely be a matter of concern to the toiling millions to know where it may be found.

But, apart from the mere pursuit of pleasure, the mere seeking after enjoyment, and that love of change for its own sake that is inherent in every son of Adam, there is, happily, in this busy, restless age, a just recognition of the importance of relaxing the extreme tension of business and endeavoring to repair the terrible waste of vital force. We are, however, with our pleasures very much what we are in our business, except that while we may not always make a pleasure of our business, we certainly make a business of our pleasure, seeking to obtain, with the least outlay, the largest possible results.

## **Away from the Heat and Hurly-Burly.**

The accessibility of a summer resort is, with not a few, a matter of importance, second only to the paramount consideration of health and pleasure ; and herein lies the secret of Atlantic City's wonderful growth and popularity.

The solid character of its patrons from the better elements of society, the quiet home-like aspect of the place, the natural scenery and charms peculiar to itself conspire to make Atlantic City the very ideal of a summer resort. Art and design have added to its attractions, beautifying it with broad avenues, walks bordered with trees, and with gardens whose fragrance unites with the cool breeze of the ocean to delight and refresh those who, turning from the heat and hurly-burly of the city, seek the charm and change of seashore life.



Easter Sunday.

## Beauty on the Boardwalk.

**A**TLANTIC CITY invented the Boardwalk, and while other resorts have been content to tamely copy, she has lengthened and strengthened, rebuilt and renewed, until the present structure, erected in 1896, and extended in 1897-98-99, is forty feet wide, twelve feet high, over three miles long, and cost the city \$170,000. It has no equal in the world.

The life, the light and the color that one sees on this promenade during the early evening hours are indescribable.

It is an endless dress parade, a grand review, in which everybody is one of the reviewers, as well as one of the reviewed. The animation, the overflowing good nature, the laughter and contagious hilarity of this restless throng are irresistible. The lights from the scores of bazaars, the buoyant merriment of the children, the soft, melting colors of the summer dresses of the women, the grace and freshened loveliness of the women themselves, the dizzy whirl of the merry-go-round, and the thousand and one little scraps of life and tone that line the thoroughfare, all blend in a picture that is warranted to banquet the eye and rest the mind of any one who is not utterly lost to every sense of enjoyment.

Nowhere in the world is there such a kaleidoscope of beauty, such a panorama of wonders, as one sees on this great ocean promenade. An annual visitor said: "I have been to every prominent seaside resort and spa in Europe, and I know whereof I speak when I say that nowhere is there a resort that can in any way approach Atlantic City. In addition to the unusual opportunities for enjoyment, it is unquestionably the healthiest place in America."

## Pleasing Panorama of Sea and Land.

From the balcony of the lighthouse, near the eastern end of the promenade, a grand panorama of sea and land is presented. Looking north and east, across the extended miles of salt marshes, with their winding bays and estuaries, one sees the pretty buildings and the fertile farms of the mainland. Westward is the beautiful city, with its splendid hotels and extensive boarding-houses, its hundreds of private cottages, and the long line of shade trees skirting the sidewalks ; while beyond, to the east and south, is the great ocean, reaching far out into the distant horizon.

The ocean piers usually offer some sort of entertainment aside from the ordinary Boardwalk diversions. Indeed, it is impossible to pass a dull day or evening in Atlantic City, and yet if one does not care for the sprightlier pleasures, he may be as quiet as he please, and find delight in meeting and chatting with friends on the promenade, or listening idly to the thunderous monotone of the blue, unresting sea.



Observing the Dress Parade.





Cottage on States Avenue—Residence of Col. George P. Eldridge—Cottage on Pennsylvania Avenue—Cottage of Mrs. Cuthbert Roberts.

## Pleasures of the Plaisance.

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THE Plaisance of Atiantic City is the Boardwalk, but, in winter time, on pleasant days, and in summer, when the Boardwalk is literally full of humanity, so full, indeed, that the crowd surges over on the side, then it is that the Strand, either from choice or necessity, becomes an equally popular promenade. Up on the Boardwalk or down on the Strand the visitor may pass many delightful, dreamy hours.

The long stretch of sandy beach and the roar of the surf may be uninteresting to some upon a gloomy day, but when the sun is shining all dreariness disappears, the ocean sparkles like a huge diamond, and groups of people wander along the Strand or scoop out convenient hollows, in which they lie for hours, enjoying the warm sun-bath and inhaling ozone at every breath. Bevies of girls, dressed in dainty costumes, are scattered about on the sand, and ripples of laughter come to one's ears from every side. Far out upon the horizon a faint trace of smoke may be seen ascending from a passing steamer, while above the horizon and sometimes just beyond the surf the white wings of swift-sailing yachts or other craft lend a charm and a motion to the scene. Nothing could add to the quiet beauty of this scene or heighten the pleasure of those for whom it is created.

From morning until evening the beach is a perfect paradise for children. The youngsters take to digging in the sand and paddling in the water by natural instinct, having unlimited opportunities for both. Every day they throw up fortifications, build mounds and excavate subterranean caverns, and every night the tide washes away all of their labor and leaves a soft, smooth surface for another day's toil.

## **Popularity of the Surf Bath.**

The pleasures of the surf bath bring multitudes to Atlantic City during the summer months, and bathing here attains a popularity unknown to more northern resorts, the near approach of the Gulf Stream to this point increasing the temperature of the water to a delightful degree, and taking from it the bitter chill from which so many would-be bathers shrink. At the fashionable hours of bathing, from eleven to one, the beach is crowded with thousands of merry bathers, whose shouts and laughter mingle with the roar of the surf, while the Strand and Boardwalk are lined with interested spectators and promenaders. The scene at this time is as animated as the streets of a continental city on a fête day.



An April Sunday on the Boardwalk.





The Sea Side House.

## Playground of the Country.

TLANTIC CITY is the nation's health resort, its pleasure spot, its playground. Congress may resolve and newspaper correspondents may with hasty pen declare that this or that spot, distinguished by some local phenomena, shall be known as a national park, but neither formal resolution nor the verdict of casual writers can change the geography of the country, the facts of nature, nor the verdict of the people. The public has declared, with an emphasis that cannot be misunderstood, that Atlantic City, though not exactly a park, is the Playground of the Country.

This resort long since learned how best to provide for the summer and winter visitors, and it is now the business of the place to set forth its attractions, which are all in the direction of making one's stay delightful. Hard to amuse, indeed, would be the visitor who could not find some congenial diversion ever close at hand on this interesting island. There is some sort of diversion at every hour of the day, every day in the week, and for those who prefer to do just nothing at all there is always the sublime panorama of sky and sea spread out in perennial magnitude before the most listless eye.

For the man or woman who is brain weary, and breaking down under the weight of business, professional, social or domestic cares, there is no better restorative than a season of rest and recreation at Atlantic City. With increased bodily vigor, incident to a stay here, comes the gentle ministrations of tired nature's sweet restorer. Many who have been troubled with insomnia find in a change to this climate the soothing balm that

“Upon the high and giddy mast  
Seals up the ship-boy’s eyes and rocks his brains  
In cradle of the rude, imperious surge.”

## Pure Air Washes Out the Lungs.

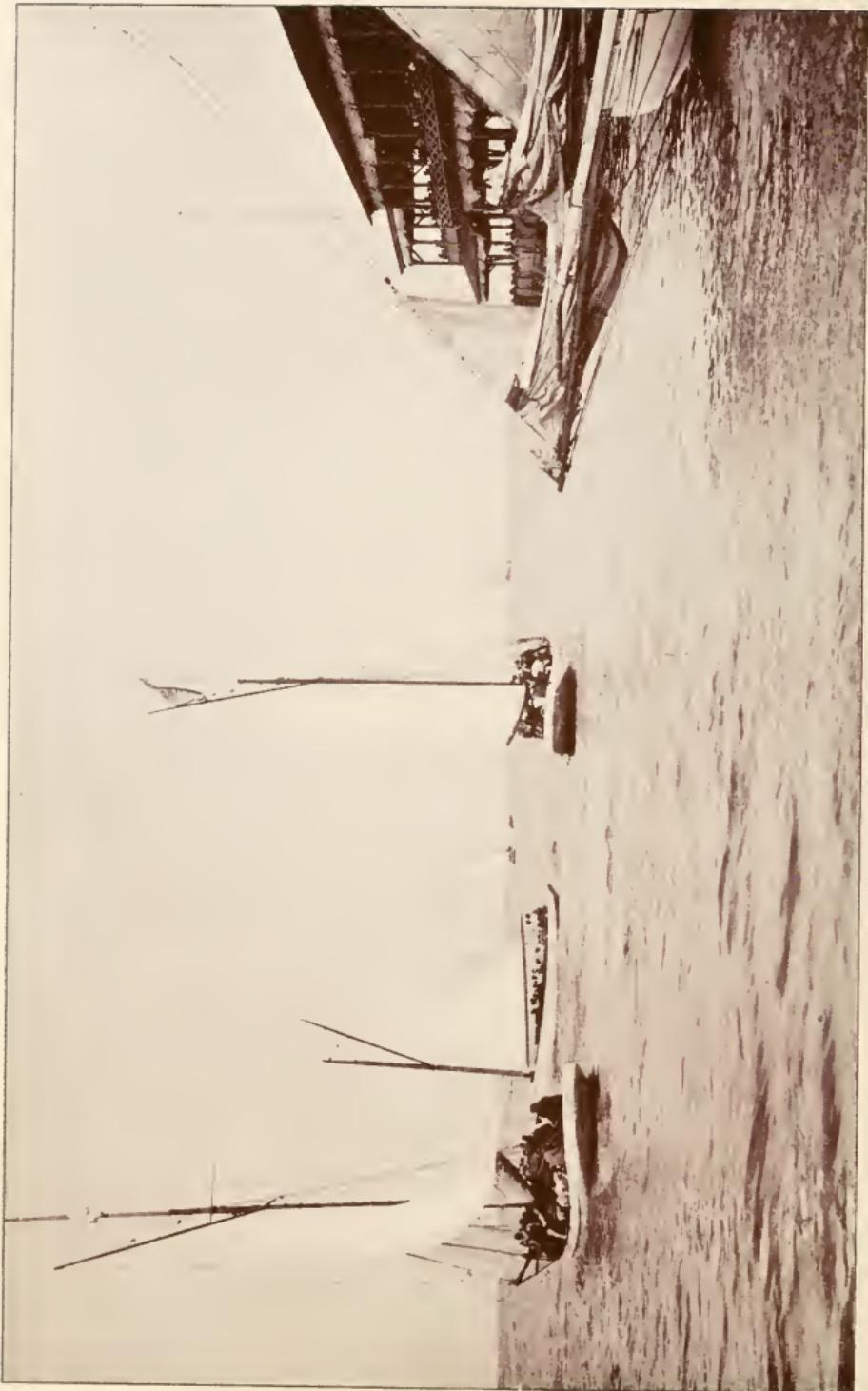
Persons who could scarcely walk at home, after coming here, stroll long distances on the Strand or Boardwalk, with only a cheerful sense of weariness that is soon succeeded by a sharpened appetite, the reward of agreeable exercise. Few, indeed, who visit Atlantic City fail to experience a marked improvement in appetite, while to many there comes such a feeling of drowsiness that the most exciting story fails to keep them awake. This is a sure sign that the nerves are being well rested.

The exercise that one gets here is a tonic in itself. The pure air brightens, rests and strengthens the eyes, purifies the blood, washes out the lungs, flushes the air-passages of the nose and ears, quickens the sluggish circulation, strengthens the weak digestion, brightens the complexion and resists the progress of disease. In the flood of ozone off the sea all poison is driven out of the system.



A Snap Shot.





An Afternoon Sail—Starting from the Inlet.

## Beach Rides, Yachting and Gunning.

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**A**TLANTIC CITY is so situated that nature provides a constant round of summer pleasures. The sea, of course, is an endless source of delight. Even those who do not bathe find a pleasure in sitting under the big umbrellas and canvass-covered chairs on the beach, and watching the antics of those who are tumbling in the surf. Yachting is another delightful pastime. There isn't a safer, speedier or more comfortable fleet of fishing and sailing boats on the seaboard than Atlantic City's squadron, found at the picturesque inlet harbor, with its breezy houses of refreshment by the docks.

Those who prefer steam to sails can be accommodated, and the few whose stomachs dread the heaving billows may eschew both and sit and watch the fleet of gaily-decked boats dancing in the distance, their blood meanwhile tingling with the ozone blown from the sea, or the commoner kind which some endeavor to suck through a straw.

The island is ten miles long and the two extremes are united by an electric railway, which is an unfailing source of pleasure to a countless number of visitors. The greater portion of the route is within sight of the sea and almost at the water's edge. In some places one may see the original formation of the island. There are woods and pleasant retreats among the sand-hills, shaded by umbrella-shaped trees, which have withstood the storms of many years. To those who love nature and who hold communion with her visible forms, a day of pleasure is promised in exploring these ancient sand-hills and sylvan retreats.

If the visitor is a sportsman, he will scent the delirium of pursuit in the spray of the billows. With gun and rod, either or both, one is sure of a great day's sport under the guidance of the veteran yachtsmen at the inlet. The succession of game fowl which visits the adjacent beaches, each in its own season, is surprisingly varied; snipe, plover, marlin, willet, yellow legs, marsh hens, black duck, mallard and teal follow each other, often in such numbers as to provoke the city sportsman to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

## **Down the Beach by Moonlight.**

The trip down the beach is a most delightful one, either by day or night, and to afford a view of the ocean by moonlight at least one night train is usually run throughout the year. This train is in great favor with the young people. It passes Sea View; Ventnor, a quiet place with a fine hotel; St. Leonard; Oberon and South Atlantic City, celebrated for its sacred white elephant, which is the largest white elephant in the world. A mile and a half farther down the beach is Longport, where sailing craft or steam pleasure-boats convey passengers across the finest sheet of inland water in the State, to Ocean City or Somers' Point.



A Spring Morning on the Boardwalk.

## Hook and Line.

PERHAPS there are in this world souls so sordid that they never can rise to the height of enthusiasm over that enticing pastime, fishing. It may be a matter of early training or education—this love of angling—since the man whose boyhood was passed in the country is usually an expert fisherman, and he remembers with pride and pleasure his first fishing outfit. He'd a horse-hair line and an elder stick, with bended pin for a hook, and he fished till noon in the shaded creek, with an angleworm for bait. At the very first nibble, when the cork went under, the rod was thrown swiftly over his head, and the fish, breaking away from the unbarbed hook, went flying through the air, and landed back in the woods, perhaps fifty feet from the edge of the creek. A pretty sight it was, too, that perch or sun-fish, with its silvery sides dappled with gold. Then it was strung by the gills on a crotched stick, and, with three or four others, was carried home in triumph.

Ah ! lives there a man with soul so dead that he cannot cherish, with fond recollection, the joy of those youthful sports ? a memory so weak that it cannot recall the long-gone days of boyhood pleasures in the country—days of wishing and of fishing, when he listened to the voice of the rivulet and the language of the winds and woods ? The roar of the ocean was an unknown song in that distant country home, but to him the green aisles of the forest were more than a poetic fiction.

In Atlantic City there are no scenes, no pastimes, like those incident to boyhood life in the country. There are no dank grottoes, vine-trellised and luxuriant, with perhaps only a ray of sunlight bursting through the fretted vault of green ; no vistas of glory like those found in hilly and mountainous places ; but, brother anglers, on the veracity of thousands of the fraternity, we assure you that you will find congenial spirits here, and as fine a lot of liars (fish liars, of course) as can be found in the United States—barring, perhaps, the State of Maine.

## A Land-Locked Water Preserve.

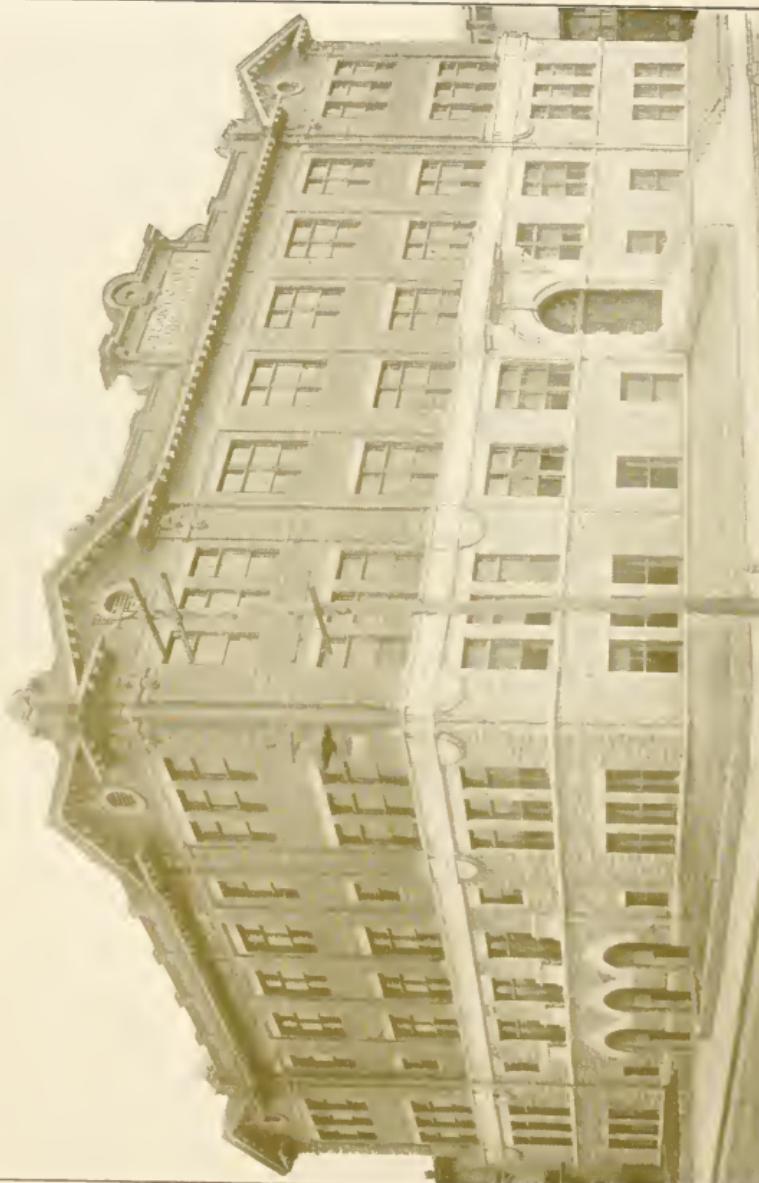
True, there are no fresh-water trout here, but we have weak-fish, sea bass, flounders, blue fish, sheepshead and other fish, as good as, yes, better than those which navigate the mountain streams, as active and as gamy as any fish you ever saw. The bays and thoroughfares are a vast water preserve, with Nature for their keeper. From Grassy Bay and Little Egg Harbor on the north to Scull's Bay and Great Egg Harbor on the south, from the wreck of the "Cassandra" to the wreck of the "Diverty," fish of large size are found in abundance. The creeks and sounds teem with millions of the finny tribe at certain seasons of the year, and it is here, also, where agile oysters, mild, serene, on beds of moss recline; where soft-shell crabs live pinchingly, and pearly sheen of hake and flounder wins the flies.





High School—Erected 1901—Cost of Building and Furniture \$100,000.

GATCHELL, A. M., Architect.



## Place of Perennial Pleasure.

**I**N the charms of novelty and ever-shifting variety, Atlantic City surpasses the most celebrated of European resorts. Surrounded on all sides by the waters of the ocean and blessed with a climate of rare equability, its physical advantages are superb. Seaward the waste of waters stretches almost three thousand miles, kissing the shores of another hemisphere ; while landward is a wide estuary as smooth as a mountain lake, and beyond that an expanse of salt meadows, reaching out to meet the pine forests, whose breezes mingle with Neptune's briny breath.

The geological peculiarities of the island are one of the agents that contribute to its remarkable healthfulness. There is no indigenous or spontaneous vegetation on the island. The only growths are the arboreal embellishments of the avenues and lawns—sylvan contributions from the forests and fields of the mainland. No stagnant pools or sloughs disfigure the facial lineaments of the island, and there is no malarial or miasmatic emanation to offend the senses or affect its perfect hygiene. Indeed, it is believed by many scientists that the air of Atlantic City is “hostile to physical debility.”

All other attractions, of course, are secondary or subservient to the charms of the sea, whose sunny waters break upon the strand and whose keen breezes drive all burdens from the heart, all weary thoughts away. The famous promenade, which follows the contour of the beach, is wide enough to accommodate 100,000 visitors, without crowding or discomfort. Here, at eventide, the city pours its countless thousands out, and a great procession marches and countermarches the entire length of the four-mile promenade, under the brilliant glare of the electric lights, lighted the year round, and the strains of music from the numerous places of amusement that line the landward side.

## Joy and Pleasure Through the Twelve Months.

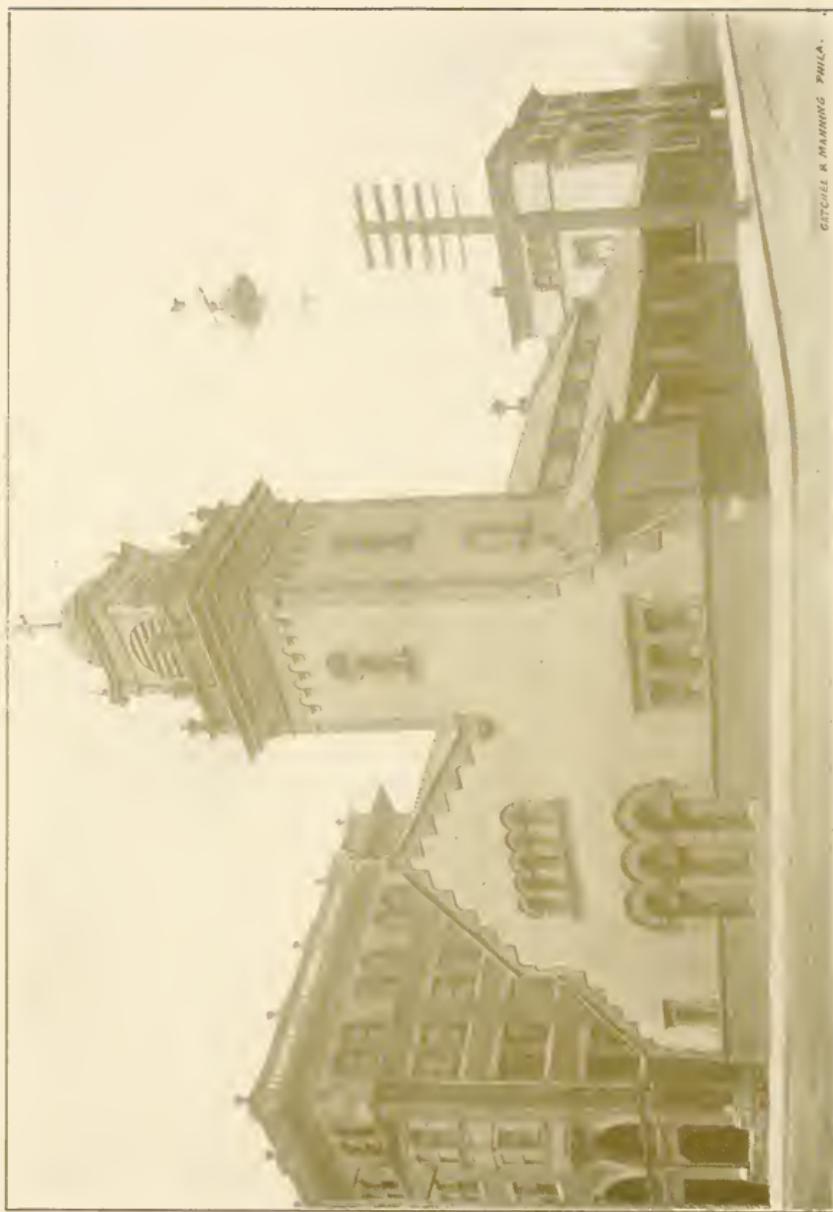
The current of humanity on the Boardwalk moves constantly on, the rule of the road—keep to the right—being strictly observed. As a study of some of the most unique phases of human character, a stroll along this crowded thoroughfare in spring or summer is worth a year of ordinary life.

Year after year this comingling of the young and the old, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay, goes on in Atlantic City ; and so until the end of time, generation after generation, the charmed voice of the sea will draw man to its sands and to its surf. From the plains of the South, from the wide expanse of the West, from the bleak, gray rim of the North, men, women and children will come and go, girdling our coast with joy and pleasure through the twelve-months.



Perhaps You Know Them.





Church of the Ascension—Episcopal.

GUTHRIE & MANNING PHILA.

## Wherein Atlantic City Excelles.



FEW of the advantages of Atlantic City over other resorts may be thus stated :

There are excellent schools and churches, good society, good order, good government, good drainage, good water and good living.

The underground sewage system has worked so successfully that Atlantic City is admitted to be the only properly drained resort on the coast. The waves that beat on the beach here are not required to act as scavengers for the city. The surf is absolutely free from refuse or defilement of any kind.

The water supply from artesian wells, some of them 1000 feet deep, and from natural springs on the mainland, is inexhaustible. There is no purer or clearer water anywhere in America. This is conceded by scientists and recognized by thousands of critical visitors.

For the promenader, a broad Boardwalk, without equal in the world, is built along the entire ocean front of the city, forty feet wide and over three miles long. It is at all times a centre of attraction and thousands of visitors from every corner of the United States there enjoy the delicious exhilaration of the vitalizing ozone off the sea.

There is an absence of formality, the bane of European resorts, that renders a sojourn in Atlantic City refreshing as well as fashionable.

The city is admirably lighted with electricity. The authorities spend nearly \$40,000 a year for lighting. The ocean promenade and all the principal avenues are lit with brilliant electric lights the year round.

Notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of thousands of people visit the city annually, many of them afflicted with severe illness, statistics are not wanting to show that Atlantic City's death-rate is almost the lowest in the country. The national mortuary table averages the deaths among the resident population at 12.05 to the 1000, or second only to one other place in the country.

## Epilogue.

*King Lear* —

" May be he is not well;  
Infirmity doth still neglect all office,  
Whereto our health is bound."

—SHAKSPEARE.

PILGRIM.—Not well, my lord? Methinks thou knowest not what the matter is. Send thou and tell him I would speak with him.

KING.—Nay! I will not command his presence, seeing he doth yet suffer. We are not ourselves when nature, being oppressed, commands the mind to suffer with the body. But what is this thou revealest? What kind offices hast thou for the indisposed and sickly?

PILGRIM.—'Tis this, my lord. These many summers have I wan-toned with the breakers at Atlantic City, and there, also, on many a winter day, have I found delightful outing by the sea and much ease in mine inn. There, my lord, once I sat upon a pier and heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back, uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath that the rude sea grew civil at her song. At this place, whereof much praise hath been spoken by most learned men, in winter time, ere yet the inns at other places have their portals opened, I durst lay my hand upon the Ocean's mane and play familiar with his hoary locks.

KING.—I perceive, pilgrim, that thou art no fool, nor art thou abstemious of pleasure, seeing that thy countenance is round and good-natured and that thy nose doth already wear the livery of good living. This word of thine persuades me that it behooves us all to go and linger yet a while at thy fair city which thou callest Atlantic City. Give me my servant forth! Nay! go thou thyself and summon up the retinue. Command them to attend to-morrow at nine, for at that hour we go to this place of rest and pleasure; and so may this be our custom hereafter. Resolve, also, with all modest haste, whichever way thou mayest please, that this be our usage thrice every twelvemonth. Write it down and post it by every path we tread, and let it shine with such a lustre that he who runs may read.





## P A R T I I.

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Indian Stories and Traditions—Tales of the Olden Time—  
Settlement of Eyre Haven—Atlantic County  
Reminiscences—Origin and History  
of Atlantic City.



Oldest Hotel in Atlantic City (now unoccupied). near Turnpike Bridge  
Built about 1870

## INTRODUCTORY.



ODWIN'S once-famous story of "Caleb Williams" is said to have been written backwards. That is, the hero was first involved in a web of difficulties, forming the second volume; and then, for the first, the author cast about for some mode of accounting for what was already done.

In like manner, this History and Hand-Book has been written backwards. In the first part is presented an imperfect pen picture of Atlantic City, "Queen of the Coast," within whose bounds are centralized all the force and features necessary for a complete health and pleasure resort. In the second part is an account of the beginning of seaside pleasures, when the aborigines made periodical visits to the seashore, eating enormous quantities of baked shell-fish (soquanock and sickissuog), making belts of poquanhook and luckahouk, bathing in the surf, and making merry in other ways.

After the Indians came the first settlers, with their old-time diversions. Then came the generations of revolutionary and post-revolutionary times.

In those days, at the seashore, it has been said, when men **Old - Time** went fishing in the morning, they rolled up their trousers to **Diversions.** the knees; when they "dressed for dinner," they simply rolled them down again. By degrees the methods of seashore recreation have changed. The sea laves the beach the same as of yore, but modern ways have made surf bathing a luxury, instead of a penance; and there are just as good fish in the sea now as there were then, but they are caught with less trouble—some with a silver hook.

What could have been more perfect than the conception of this great seaside resort? Its founders prophesied that it would stand pre-eminent among its kind, and looking at it to-day, as described in the first part of this Hand-Book, who will deny its pre-eminence? Undoubtedly, Atlantic City is "Queen of the Coast."



In issuing this souvenir edition of the Hand-Book, I shall offer no excuse, other than this: the demand has been made and the field is open for a work of this character—historical and descriptive—com-  
**Labor of** memorating the closing and signalizing the opening century.

**Love.** Nothing in the nature of a reliable history and sketch-book of Atlantic County has been heretofore attempted, and I have therefore prepared these desultory chapters, hoping that they will merit the perusal of all into whose hands a copy of the book may chance to fall. I need scarcely add that their preparation has been entirely a labor of love.

It is not presumed that the book is faultless, but to approximate a degree of completeness has been my endeavor. The historical chapters will answer the end for which they were written, if they but awaken in the people of Atlantic County an interest in the oft-neglected subject of local history, to the study of which pride and patriotism should alike impel us.

True knowledge, like true charity, should begin at home, and he who fails to study the history of the locality wherein he lives commences the

fabric of his education at the summit, instead of at the base; wherefore should these chapters direct any native or adopted son of ancient Absegam, to the path of TRUE knowledge, the author's labors will have been abundantly requited.



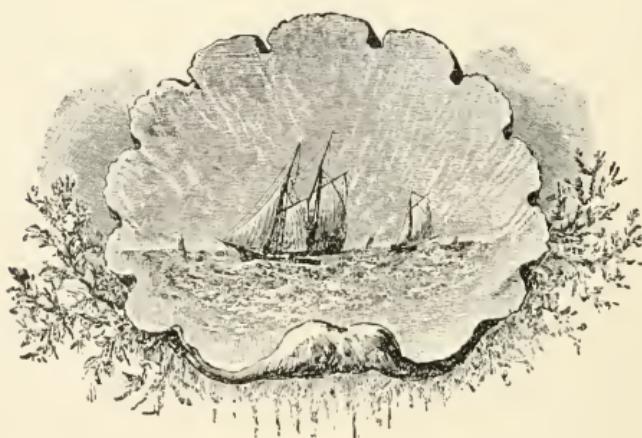
In a work of this size and character, it would be impossible to embody a complete history in one volume; hence, to preserve the annual feature of the Hand-Book and at the same time to offer a history that is reasonably compact and complete, I have deemed it wise to publish only a few of the historical chapters in each volume, reserving others for later editions of the Hand-Book.

It is hoped, and I now make the suggestion to the future Mayor, City Council and other officials, that the year 1904 be made a jubilee year, commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Atlantic Year of City. One or two months in that year may well be given over Jubilee. to festivity, including a week of carnival. To perfect and direct this proposed semi-centennial, there should be a committee of fifty representative citizens—one for each year of history—appointed by the Mayor a year or so in advance of the festival. Doubtless, this committee, in the fertility of its resources, will show to the country and to the world that in push, progress and popularity Atlantic City has no peer.

Succeeding editions of the Hand-Book will contain chapters on the history of the county and growth of the city, the whole to be united in one grand souvenir edition, published in the year of Jubilee, 1904.

A. M. H.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 1, 1902.



'Tis the pearly shell,  
That murmurs of the far-off murmuring sea;  
A precious jewel, carved most curiously—  
It is a little picture painted well.

—R. W. GILDER.





Young's Ocean Pier.

## SUGGESTIONS.



HE concluding page of the Hand-Book for 1900 was a breviary of "suggestions"—twelve in number—for the betterment of Atlantic City. It is the author's purpose to repeat these suggestions from year to year until they have been finally adopted or rejected by the municipal government. They are as follows—the *italics* indicating the result to date.

1.—The condition of Atlantic avenue, the sidewalks in many parts of the city and the alleys generally should receive more attention. Atlantic avenue should be paved, not macadamized, and City Council should speedily enter into an equitable agreement with the railroad company to meet the expense of this improvement. *Apparent progress.*

2.—The sidewalks on Atlantic and every other avenue should be kept absolutely free from obstructions. *Evil increasing; ordinances not enforced.* Electric light, telephone and telegraph poles should be banished for all time and the wires placed under ground. *No improvement.* No signs, boxes or obstructions of any kind should be tolerated on the sidewalks anywhere. *Nuisance continues; ordinance against obstructions not enforced.*

3.—The curb lines on Atlantic avenue should be moved out two or three feet—the driveways being more than ample now—and the additional space assigned to shade trees, the planting of which should be encouraged, not only along Atlantic avenue, but on every avenue in the city. Read article on "Trees" in chapter "Around and About"—page 113. *Ordinance passed to widen sidewalks on Atlantic avenue two feet. Shade trees planted on some other avenues; none on Atlantic.* Make Atlantic avenue more inviting—shady in summer and free from mud in winter—and visitors will be glad to leave the Boardwalk, if only for a chance to see the commercial side of Atlantic City. Storekeepers will not then complain of business drifting away from the avenue to the Boardwalk. Give the visitors a chance to see clear and clean sidewalks, give them a refuge from the sun in summer and freedom from mud in winter, and they will soon realize that the Boardwalk is not Atlantic City's only promenade. Where the people are, there will the trade be also. *Atlantic avenue even less inviting than before.*

4.—The ordinance against the dumping of refuse in alleys or on vacant lots should be rigidly enforced. *Improvement.* It should be the duty of the street supervisor to see that all alleys are kept absolutely free of rubbish, and the Board of Health should not tolerate for one day a nuisance of any kind in back alley, back yard, or side lot. *Rubbish still in alleys.*

5.—Waste paper should be deposited in proper receptacles on the street corners, and once a day or once a week, as may be necessary, such refuse should be taken to the crematory. *Appropriation made for purchase of receptacles, but none purchased.*

6.—Low lots everywhere, especially along the railroads, should be filled to grade and kept absolutely free from rubbish. *Improvement excepting along railroad.*

7.—The wires for electric lights on the Boardwalk should be placed in conduits, and the wooden poles which now disfigure the walk should be removed. *No change.*

8.—The city should control absolutely the ocean front, and the bob-tail pier at the foot of Pennsylvania avenue should be removed. The one at the foot of Tennessee avenue should be improved architecturally. *Progress in control of ocean front.*

9.—Between the stations and the thoroughfare all railroad tracks should be elevated. This improvement should be completed not later than the Year of Jubilee, 1904. *No change.*

10.—The city should erect places of public comfort along the Boardwalk and pavilions at the ends of the avenues, outside the walk. *One public pavilion erected by city.*

11.—The city should prohibit the charging of a fee for the privilege of sitting in a private pavilion anywhere along the Boardwalk. *Progress toward this prohibition.*

12.—All sidewalks on cross avenues from the Boardwalk to Atlantic avenue should be flagged from curb to property line. *Plenty of law for better sidewalks; ordinances not enforced.*



Trench of a Revolutionary Fort.



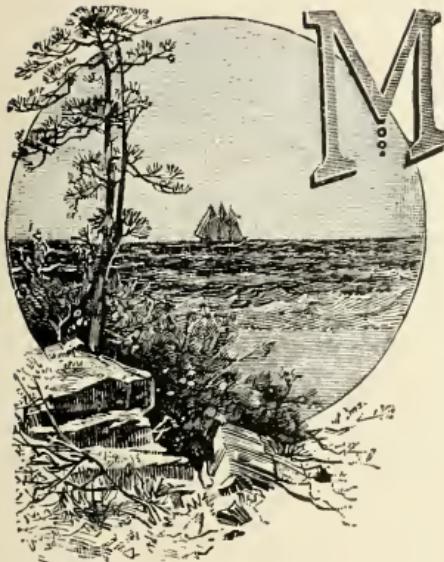


### PROMINENT ATLANTIC CITY PHYSICIANS.

1. DR. THOMAS K. REED.  
3. DR. WILLIAM M. POWELL

2. DR. B. C. PENNINGTON.  
4. DR. JOHN R. FLEMING.

## OLD AND NEW.



ANY interesting sketches, descriptive of the old and new times on Absecon Island and the adjacent mainland, are necessarily omitted from this edition of the Hand-Book. The 1900 edition contained historical chapters as follows: "Indian Stories and Traditions," "Days of Yore," "Tales of the Olden Times," "Queen of the Coast," and the 1901 edition chapters as follows: "First Families of Eyre Haven" and "Revolutionary Reminiscences."



Succeeding editions will contain chapters as follows:

- A Quaker Indictment of Slavery.
- Roadways and Taverns.
- Old Times and New.
- Memorable Accidents.
- Ploydern and Plantagenet Principalities.
- Concerning Metes and Bounds.
- Township Lines and Tithing Officers.
- Mayslanding and the Early Settlers.
- Hammonton and Egg Harbor City.
- Brigantine and Barnegat.
- Reminiscences of Old Gloucester.

- Meeting Houses and Churches.
- Schools and School Teachers.
- Charitable Institutions, Hospitals and Libraries.
- Redemptioners in the Early Days.
- Albion Knights of Old Gloucester.
- Rain and Snow—Wind and Tide.
- Shipwrecks and Drownings.
- The Pen and the Sword—Editors and Soldiers.
- Lawyers and Physicians.
- The Water Question and Water Works Litigation.
- Murders and Hangings.
- City Hall and Post Office.
- Atlantic City and County Officials.
- Mysteries of the Sea.
- Gunning and Fishing.
- Outings by the Sea.
- Autumn and Winter Pleasures.
- Sanitation and Drainage.

The publication of these chapters will extend over a period of four or five years, and a set of the Hand-Books for these years will make up a complete history and sketch-book of Atlantic City and County well worth preserving.

To accommodate those who may not have a copy of the 1900 Hand-Book and who may wish to possess a complete set of the books, when published, a limited number of the 1900 edition will be sold at seventy-five cents and of the 1901 edition at fifty cents per copy. Postage ten cents extra.

Pages 41 to 66 of the Hand-Book are found only in the 1900 edition.

Pages 67 to 82 of the Hand-Book are found only in the 1901 edition.

## **Stalwart Sires and Sturdy Sons.**

**f**ROM the most authentic accounts, it appears that about the year 1753 there was a settlement near the forks of the Mullica River, in Atlantic County, which consisted of about twenty log houses, and was called Sweetwater. Its inhabitants were typical woodsmen, who lived by lumbering and tilling the soil, varying these occupations with hunting and fishing. There was also at this time, in the vicinity, a small band of half savage white people, who lived in wigwams, after the fashion of the aborigines, and held little, if any, intercourse with their neighbors. They were known as "the clam eaters." After a few years these strange beings mysteriously disappeared. They probably joined one of the Indian tribes west of the Delaware.

In 1758 a church was built at Sweetwater, in the primitive style of the period. It had no settled pastor, but was used by preachers of all denominations. The present Methodist church edifice was erected in 1808 and dedicated the following year by the venerable bishop, Francis Asbury. In

the cemetery adjoining the church the forefathers of the

**The Forks** hamlet sleep, the oldest of the tombs dating back to at **Sweetwater**. 1760. Two of the graves are of special interest. One is that of Mrs. Abigail Miner, whose husband was an officer under the celebrated naval commander, Paul Jones, and the other is that of Rev. Simon Lucas, a Revolutionary soldier and old-time Methodist preacher. Mrs. Miner died in 1777 and Mr. Lucas in 1838, the latter in his eighty-third year. The mansion, now belonging to the estate of William E. Farrell, was built in 1762. At the time of the Revolution it was occupied by a wealthy family mentioned in C. J. Peterson's popular romance of "Kate Aylesford." The name "Aylesford" is fictitious. The real name of the family is not positively known.

### **DEPREATIONS BY THE RED-COATS.**

During the Revolution Sweetwater, now called Pleasant Mills, was a place of some importance. Colonel Thomas Proctor's Pennsylvania State Regiment of Artillery and a body of New Jersey militia, well provided with cannon, were stationed at "The Forks" in October, 1778. A portion of General Charles Grey's division, of the British Army, under the immediate command of the general himself, had gone from New York on a marauding expedition to Buzzard's Bay, New Bedford, Fair Haven and Martha's Vineyard; and another detachment had come to Egg Harbor, under Captain Patrick Ferguson, who was not less cruel than the general himself.

Ferguson's force, after landing at Chestnut Neck, purposed marching toward the forks of the river, to destroy the iron works at Batsto, which were turning out large quantities of the munitions of war for the Continental army. They also had in view the destruction of the stores and privateers at "The Forks." Hearing of the approach of the enemy, the Americans prepared to meet them. It was late in the day—probably the evening of October 6th—when the Americans, believing that a general attack would be made in the morning, fell back to a favorable position near Sweetwater, and rested on their arms. At daybreak they were ready for the attack. The artillery was posted behind an eminence on the left, the infantry was drawn up in a line extending across the main road to the river bank, and a wooded ravine on the right was occupied by a number of picked men.

The day was well advanced when the enemy had finished their work of destruction at Chestnut Neck, and instead of marching inland, toward Sweetwater and Batsto, as at first intended, Captain Ferguson prudently retired his forces under the protection of the guns of the Zebra, the Vigilant and the Nautilus. He then steered his barges to the landing place of Eli Mathis, near the mouth of Bass River, and destroyed the dwelling house and farm buildings of Mathis, besides the salt works, a saw mill and twelve houses belonging to as many patriots near the banks of that river.

The story of the assault upon the fort and destruction of the stores at Chestnut Neck, and the slaughter of Pulaski's men near Tuckerton, is told in another chapter.

Pat Ferguson was one of the most distinguished officers of the King in America during the Revolution. He was a brother of Adam Ferguson, the celebrated Scottish philosopher, and in his own way quite as gifted. He was a man of an ingenious turn of mind and invented a breech-loading rifle, in the use of which he became very expert.

After the overwhelming defeat of Gates at Camden, South Carolina, in 1780, Cornwallis had the whole South at his mercy. He moved slowly northward with the main body of his army. Ferguson was given command of various operations, with power to embody and command the Tory volunteers. The Carolinas and New Jersey were the only States which were entirely swept from border to border by the besom of war. There was scarcely a nook or a corner in which the rifle shot was not heard, in which the torch was not lighted, or in which the passions of hell were not let loose.

It will be recalled that General Grey, to whose army Ferguson's company of marauders belonged, commanded the British troops who were sent to massacre the Americans under Wayne at Paoli on the night of September 20-21, 1777. A Hessian sergeant, who took part in this massacre, afterwards said: "We killed three hundred of the rebels with

**Cold-Blooded Massacres.** the bayonet. I stuck them myself like so many pigs, one after another, until the blood ran out of the touchhole of my musket."

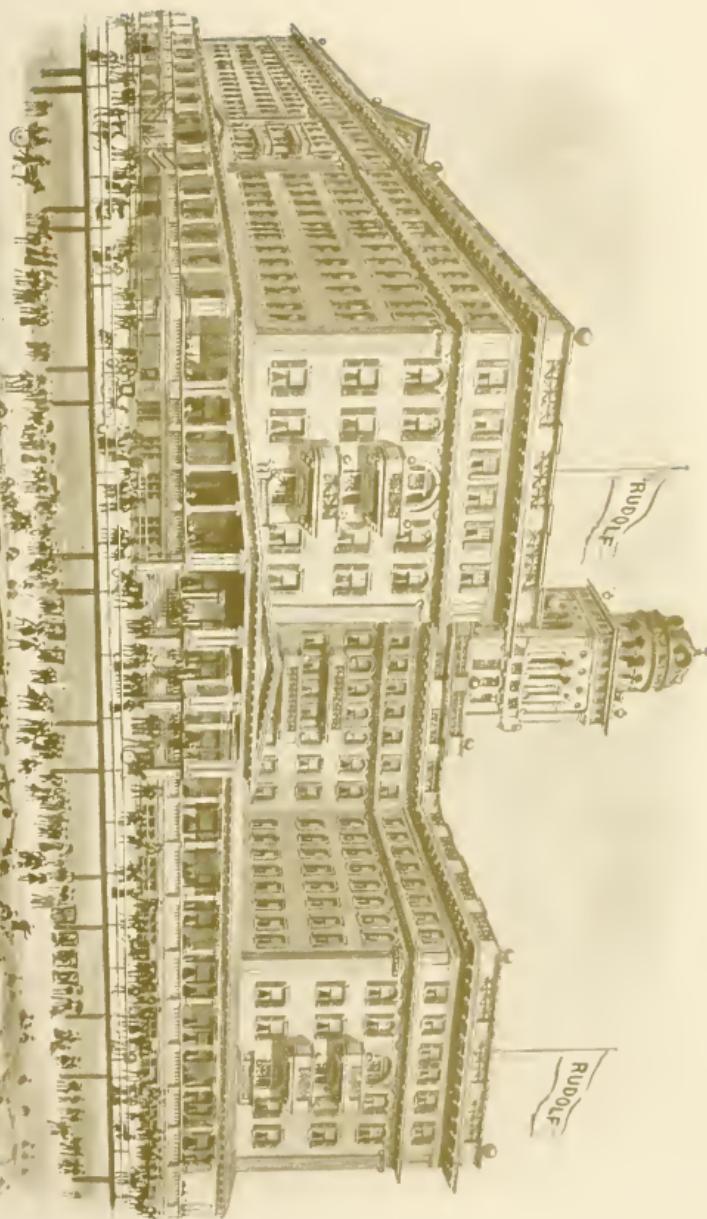
On October 2, 1778, this same General Grey directed the massacre of the 104 cavalrymen, commanded by Colonel Baylor, at Tappan, north of Hackensack, N. J. As at Paoli, the Americans were surprised at night in a barn, being betrayed by a Tory. Their cries for mercy were unheeded and every man that could be found was bayoneted in cold blood. General Grey's orders were to give no quarter. Major General Lord Stirling (American) being requested to investigate the particulars of this massacre, did so and reported to Congress with the affidavits and depositions of the survivors. The testimony of one, a man named Southward, is sufficient. He said that five men out of the thirteen who were with him were killed outright, and the rest, excepting himself, bayoneted. Southward heard the English officer order his men to put all to death, and he afterwards asked if they had finished their work. They offered quarter to some, who, on surrendering, were bayoneted in cold blood.

#### GREY THE MONSTER—ANDRE THE SPY.

It is interesting to note that among the papers of this same monster, General Grey, there was found, in March, 1901, the diary of Major Andre. After being hidden away for more than one hundred years, it was discovered in England by Lord Grey, in going over a lot of papers that had belonged to his ancestor, General Grey, on whose staff Andre served while in America. It is presumed that Andre's papers fell into the possession of General Grey, which accounts for the diary being found by Lord Grey. It is the story of the campaign, day by day, during the years 1777-78. It is simply but interestingly told from the soldier's standpoint, and is accompanied by maps, apparently drawn by Andre himself and with a skill that would make him the equal of any military hydrographer of to-day. The diary ceases too early to throw new light upon the motives which prompted the tragic ending of his career, but it gives interesting glimpses of the personality of one of the historical figures of the Revolution.

Remembering the sad story of Paoli and Tappan, we can easily imagine what must have been the fate of the patriots at Chestnut Neck and "The Forks," had they fallen into the hands of these cohorts of the merciless Grey. Their bayonets and swords were already twice wet with the blood of patriots, and thrice wet were they a week later, when forty of Pulaski's Legion were massacred in cold blood near Tuckerton.

Considering the character of General Grey, the orders he must have given and the butchery of Pulaski's Legion, the garrisons at "The Forks" and at Chestnut Neck were indeed fortunate. The annals of the Revolution are replete with pages of fearful suffering, of cruelty and of bloodshed. The British soldier's reputation for chivalry was stained again and again by acts of cruel passion and by the malignant butchery of an



The Rudolf,

SOUTH PUB. CO.  
N.Y.



unprotected foe. Even as early as the battle of Long Island they record it as "a fine sight to see with what alacrity we dispatched the rebels with our bayonets, after we had surrounded them so they could not resist."



During a portion of these trying Revolutionary times the Delaware River was occupied by the enemy's vessels, and it was with much difficulty that merchandise, particularly groceries, could be obtained in or near Philadelphia. Smuggling was considered a legitimate trade, and people resorted to every means to circumvent the revenue

**Smugglers at "The Forks."** officers. Vessels of light draft could navigate the Mullica to "The Forks." Here barrels of sugar and molasses, bags of coffee, boxes of tea, puncheons of rum, and various other articles of trade, were taken on shore, placed upon wagons and hauled across the country, in the direction of Burlington or Philadelphia. All kinds of subterfuge was used to avoid detection. Sometimes a load of salt hay concealed several barrels of molasses or sugar, or a quantity of clams kept from view numerous bags of coffee or boxes of tea. Cedar hoop-poles provided a good cover for articles of smaller bulk, and cord-wood was an excellent hiding place for other goods contraband of war. Almost every swamp along the route had its secret place of deposit, and the loyalty of the people to the American cause aided much in making this kind of trade successful.

Occasionally, however, during hot weather, hoops and staves would not hold the molasses, and finding a vent it left a stream along the road, thus betraying the smuggler to the officers of King George. The load and team were confiscated, and the driver was fortunate if he escaped into the forest to avoid punishment. There were several such mishaps, when it occurred to the patriotic smugglers that the cool night atmosphere was the time for carrying goods across the country, and when the sound of a loaded wagon was heard along the road "between the two days," the country folk knew what it meant. Some of these incidents, illustrating the patriotism of the stalwart sires and sturdy sons of old Gloucester County, of which Atlantic was then a part, have been employed by writers to point a moral or adorn a tale, just as the romantic love-tale of John Estaugh and Elizabeth Haddon, founder of Haddonfield, furnished the incidents for one of Longellow's delightful "Tales of a Wayside Inn."

Time has wrought its changes about the historic spots in old Egg Harbor. Where the woods and swamps along the shores of the Mullica and Great Egg Harbor afforded shelter for Tory marauders, and hiding places for the goods of smugglers, there are now pleasant villages and thriving farms; and on the once barren coast we now see the capacious hotels and pretty cottages that make up a twentieth century watering place.



Along the banks of the Great Egg Harbor and Mullica Rivers, a century ago, the manufacture of iron was an important industry. The bog ore was taken from deposits throughout that section, and forges or bloomeries were operated successfully by brawny sires and brainy sons.

**Bog Ore Iron Furnaces.** The first iron works in New Jersey was set up in Monmouth County in 1676 by James and Henry Leonard, brothers, who had moved from Taunton, Mass. The industry in South Jersey was destroyed by the discovery of the magnetic ores in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. The largest deposits of bog ore were found along

1766 to 1846

the tributaries of the Mullica River, in what is now Atlantic County, and in the adjoining county of Burlington, extending from the sources of these streams southeasterly to the present site of Egg Harbor City. From ore taken from these bogs was produced the iron used in the construction of the cylinder for John Fitch's steamboat, which was operated on the Delaware on April 16, 1790. This furnace was owned by a man named Drinker.

#### INCEPTION OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

Toward the close of the sixteenth century, Roger Bacon, writing on navigation, said: "And first of all, by the figuration of Arte itself, there may be made instruments of navigation, as large as ships, to brooke the sea, onely with one man to Steere them, which shall sayle more swiftly than if they were full of men." This philosopher of the Elizabethan age evidently had some indefinite idea of a power other than wind and oars by which vessels might be moved more easily and certainly than by either of these forces; which were only useful, as appeared to him, so long as there were men to pull the oars, and sufficient wind to fill the sails. Some propelling power, more reliable than either, was, in fact, generally sought for in that age, and many of the suggestions made to meet this growing desire were, no doubt, known to Bacon, who evidently based his prediction on the firm conviction that eventually this power would be found.

Thus we find William Bourne, in 1578, suggesting, in a book, wheels as a motor for vessels, instead of oars. "And furthermore," he says, "you may make a boate to goe without aore or sayle by placing a certain number of wheeles on the outside of the boate, in that sorte, that the armes of the wheeles may go into the water, and so turning the wheels by some provision, and so the wheeles shall make the boate goe."

When Henry Bell, in 1801, applied to James Watt for advice in regard to a propelling engine that would stand upon its own base, to be used in propelling vessels, Watt replied: "How many noblemen, gentlemen and engineers have puzzled their brains and spent thousands, and none of all these, nor yourself, have been able to bring the power of steam to a successful issue."

Many persons, at that time, looked upon the attempt as sinful—an insult to Providence to force a vessel against wind and tide; just as, in the time of Peter the Great, the proposition to open an artificial communication, by locks and canals, between the Volga, the Don and the Caspian Sea, was denounced by the clergy and nobility of his empire as a "piece of impiety, being to turn the streams one way which Providence had directed another."

Bacon's prediction that "by the figuration of Arte itself" vessels would be built "to brooke the sea," without oar or sail, was verified by John Fitch, an uneducated and ingenious American, once a citizen of New Jersey, and inventor of navigation by steam. Writers of school books and prejudiced historians may accord the honor to Fulton, but the meed of praise belongs to Fitch. Truth may long be made subservient to Fiction, but in this twentieth century, let us, in honoring Fitch, befriend Truth, so long crushed to earth.

At Batsto, on the opposite side of the river, was another furnace, built in 1766 by Charles Read, and some years later sold to Joseph Ball, of Pennsylvania. About the year 1784 this property came under

**Batsto Iron Works.** the management of William Richards, a native of Wales and a relative of Ball. Richards appears to have been a shrewd and energetic business man, who made extensive improvements to the place and added a casting foundry to the iron plant. He accumulated wealth rapidly, built a fine mansion, where he dwelt in baronial splendor, and exercised hospitality with a lavish hand.

#### BATSTO AND ATSION FURNACES.

Charles Read held many offices under the provincial government. An act of the Legislature passed June 2, 1765, empowered John Estell to erect a dam across the Atsion River, at Atsion, and probably in the following year Read erected the Atsion furnace, as well as those at Batsto and Taunton, in the same neighborhood. Subsequently water was brought from Machesautuxen Branch to the Atsion furnace pond, by means of Saher's Ditch. The Atsion furnace was continued by various owners until the supply of bog ore became so scarce and the expense of transportation so great that the works were no longer profitable. Read lived in Evesham, a few miles from Mount Holly, as evidenced by the following advertisement published in the Pennsylvania Gazette of September 25, 1776:

Ten Dollars Reward.—Ran away from the subscriber, living in Evesham, in the county of Burlington, on Monday, the 9th of September inst., a negro man, named Moses, about 5 feet 4 inches high, a thick set fellow; had on when he went away, a short light coloured coat, with binding of the same colour, a pair of strong new shoes, with large plated buckles, homespun linen trowsers, a black stock with steel buckle. He also stole and took with him a blue great coat, with white metal buttons; the other part of his clothes not known. As he-



Cottage on Pennsylvania Ave.

Residence of Hon. Lewis Evans

Residence on Atlantic Ave.



has been endeavouring to prevail upon the negroes in this neighbourhood to go with him, and join the ministerial army, it is hoped every lover of his country will endeavour to apprehend so daring a villain. Whoever will secure him in any goal in this State shall be entitled to the above reward, with reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by Charles Read.

As stated, Read was a man of considerable account. He was deputy secretary of the province, one of the surrogates for both East and West Jersey, commissioner for New Jersey at the Easton conference with the Indians in 1758, and was entrusted with a number of other positions of honor and profit. He was commissioned a justice of the Supreme Court August 17, 1753, and the same day was licensed as an attorney and counsellor, but



Remains of the Etna Furnace, on Tuckahoe River.

whether he had ever studied law, or where, does not appear. He was appointed chief justice on February 20, 1764, and Frederick Smyth having been commissioned chief justice the following October, Read was again appointed an associate justice on November 6, 1764, and held this office until his removal from New Jersey. About 1773 he made an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors, and went to St. Croix, in the West Indies, but soon afterwards located in North Carolina, where he carried on a country store, and died in 1774, in poverty and obscurity. He was related to Colonel Charles Read, of the Burlington militia, who wavered in his support of the American cause during the Revolution. For many years it was believed that the Read who thus wavered was General Joseph Reed, a native of Trenton, and a Revolutionary soldier of some prominence. In 1876 an accidental discovery by the late Gen. William S. Stryker, of New Jersey, proved the utter groundlessness of the accusation against General Reed. The recreant officer was Colonel Charles Read, of the Burlington militia.

The furnace at Batsto, as stated, was established in 1766 by Charles Read, and operated by him until his assignment in 1773. Afterwards it became the property of Joseph Ball, a wealthy Philadelphian, whose relative, Col. William Richards, became the manager about 1784. The business was conducted very successfully by Col. Richards, and at his death in 1823 his son, Jesse Richards, succeeded as owner and manager. But with the opening of the ore mines of Pennsylvania, the iron industry at Batsto and other places along the Gloucester-Atlantic-Burlington county line waned and died. After 1850 the works were abandoned. Many of the old buildings were burned by fire in 1874, and in 1876 the entire Batsto tract was sold under foreclosure to Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia. Since then Mr. Wharton has made some improvements and restored the remaining buildings, in a measure, to their former elegance.

Atsion, at the angle of Gloucester, Atlantic and Burlington Counties, like Batsto, was famous for its bog iron furnaces. As late as 1814 this furnace made about nine hundred tons of castings, and the forge nearly two hundred tons of bar iron annually. This estate, like that at Batsto, passed into the hands of the Richards family. The decline of the iron industry here, as at Batsto, was due to the opening of the mines in Pennsylvania. Many of the Indians at Edgepelick, three miles distant, were employed as workmen at the Atsion furnace.

The extent of the iron industry in South Jersey and the manner in which the work was performed may be judged by the advertisements which appeared in the newspapers about the time of the Revolution. Many of these might be given, but a few will suffice:

[Advertisement in the Pennsylvania Evening Post of November 14, 1776.]

Philad. Nov. 10, 1776.

Wood cutters wanted at Batsto Furnace, at the Fork of Little Egg-harbour, in West Jersey, where sober, industrious men may make good wages, by cutting pine wood at two shillings and six pence per cord, which will be given by the manager of the works, or the owner in Philadelphia.

N. B. Wanted also on freight, a number of shallop to go round to Egg-harbour for iron.

[Advertisement in the Pennsylvania Journal of May 8, 1776.]

Manufactured at Batsto furnace, in West New Jersey, and to be sold either at the works or by the subscriber, in Philadelphia, a great variety of iron pots, kettles, Dutch ovens and oval fish kettles, either with or without covers, skillets of different sizes, being much lighter, neater and superior in quality to any imported from Great Britain; pot ash and other large kettles, from 30 to 125 gallons, sugar mill-gudgeons, neatly rounded and polished at the ends, grating bars of different lengths, grist-mill rounds, weights of all sizes, from 7 lb. to 50 lb., Fullers plates, open and close stoves of different sizes, rag-wheel irons for saw mills, pestles and mortars, sash weights and forge hammers of the best quality. Also Batsto pig iron as usual, the quality of which is too well known to need any recommendation.

JOHN COX.

[Advertisement in 1777.]

Mountholly, in New Jersey, June 23, 1777.

Wanted at Batsto and Mountholly iron works, a number of labourers, colliers and nailers, and two or three experienced forgemen, to whom constant employ and the best wages will be given. Four shillings per cord will be paid for cutting pine and maple wood. For further information apply to Mr. William Cox, at Col. Cox's counting room, in Arch street, Philadelphia, or to Mr. Joseph Ball, manager, at Batsto, or to the subscriber at Mountholly.

RICHARD PRICE.

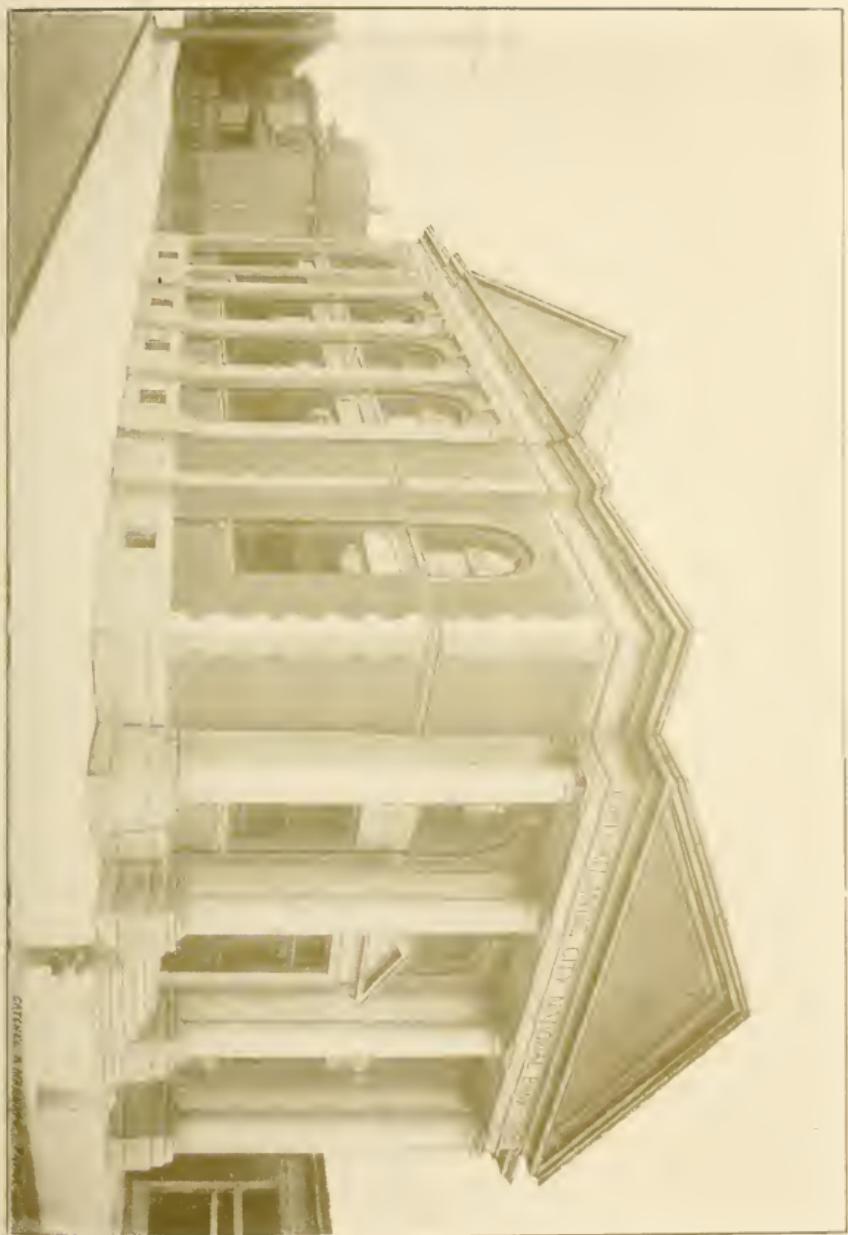
N. B. The workmen at these works are by a law of this state exempt from military duty.

The law referred to in the above advertisement was passed by the General Assembly in session at Haddonfield on June 5, 1777. Inasmuch as the furnaces at Batsto and the forge and rolling mill at Mount Holly supplied to the army and navy of the United States cannon shot, camp kettles, as well as castings for the salt works, John Cox, proprietor of the works, presented a memorial to the Legislature that fifty men be exempt from military duty. The act provided for the organization of a company of iron workers, not exceeding fifty, under the command of a captain and two lieutenants to be named by John Cox and commissioned by the Governor of New Jersey.

The Weymouth Iron Works, located on the Great Egg Harbor River, six miles above Mayslanding, were built about 1800 by Joseph Ball, Charles Shoemaker and two practical iron workers, named Duberson and Ashbridge. These works consisted of an iron forge, a furnace and a saw mill. The output consisted of stoves, cannon, cannon balls and pipes of all sizes, from 1½ to 20 inches in diameter. A number of the cannon made at these works were used in the war of 1812.

Walker's forge was situated in Weymouth Township, Atlantic County, three miles from Mayslanding. This forge was not in existence in the time of the Revolution, but was established many years afterwards (about 1816) by Lewis M. Walker, who came to New Jersey from Pennsylvania in 1811. At first he was superintendent for Joseph Ball at the Batsto iron works, and resigned to establish a plant of his own on South River, near Mayslanding. He built a saw mill and iron forge and became a successful business man.

Other iron works, erected about the time of those at Batsto or Weymouth, were the Etna works, on Tuckahoe River, the works at Mayslanding, Atlantic County, and those



Atlantic City National Bank.



at Martina, Washington and Gloucester, in Burlington County. All of these works were successfully operated for many years, or until about 1850.

The old forge at Weymouth was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1862 and the foundry three years later. In 1886 Stephen Colwell built a paper mill near the site of the old forge and furnace, and he or his successors manufactured considerable quantities of manila paper for twenty-one years, or until 1887, when the mill was closed permanently. This mill was built of stone. A second mill was erected of wood in 1869, and this being burned in 1876, was rebuilt of stone.



Five miles from Batsto may be seen a heap of crumbling timbers and masonry, marking the site of the old Washington Tavern, the most famous of those wayside inns so numerous throughout South Jersey in the old stage coaching days. The historic structure was originally a farmhouse, but when built or by whom is now unknown.

**A Deserted Wayside Inn.** About the beginning of the Revolution it was transformed into a tavern, bearing on its sign a rudely painted portrait of Washington, encircled by a wreath of laurel and inscribed "Our country must be free."

Here, when the daily toil was over, the hardy laborers of that region—teamsters, woodmen and iron workers—were wont to assemble and discuss the topics of the day. Among the most frequent visitors were the recruiting sergeants of the Continental Army. Arrayed in a bright new uniform, the spruce official would march into the bar room and call all hands up to drink. He would then launch forth in a spirited harangue describing the glories of a military life, and finish by calling for volunteers. The young men of the party were generally prompt to respond.

Some years later, when the theatre of war was shifted to the Southern States and the military operations of the North consisted mainly in partisan raids and occasional skirmishes, the Washington Tavern became headquarters for the Committee of Public Safety and a rendezvous for the local militia. The country at that period was infested by predatory bands of royalists who proved a great source of annoyance to the patriotic residents. Whenever there was information of a Tory raid, the Committee of Safety was convoked and the militia called out to repel the marauders.

#### PASSING OF THE OLD-TIME TAVERN.

By the time the war was over and the forces of King George were recalled, the old Washington tavern had acquired a reputation which insured it a liberal patronage for nearly three-quarters of a century. But when the market wagon and mail coach were superseded by the iron horse, the freight and travel went to the railroad, the guests departed and the old hostelry again became the dwelling place of a farmer. After serving as such for a time it was abandoned, and finally fell in ruins.

During the last quarter of a century or more Batsto has undergone many changes. Its manufacturing industries have disappeared, and it is now an agricultural community. A correspondent of the Toms River Courier, under date of December 18, 1866, says:

"In passing through the village of Batsto, a few days ago, I took a notion to examine the ruins of the old iron furnace, that stands at the north entrance of the village. This old relic was built in 1766, just one hundred years ago. The old furnaces and forges have passed away, and glass houses, grist and saw mills, paper manufactories, &c., have taken their place. Batsto at present is under the patriarchal supervision of Thomas Richards, one of the owners, and boasts of two saw mills, one grist mill and a large window glass factory."



The colonial records of Atlantic County would be incomplete without mention of James Doyle, who achieved distinction as a scout during the Revolution. He was born in 1753, and was the youngest of **James Doyle, the Scout.** six brothers, all of whom served in the Continental army. He was of gigantic stature and perfectly fearless. When duty called he was always ready. At Flatbush and White Plains, on the toilsome retreat through New Jersey, in the memorable

passage across the Delaware, and the subsequent battles of Trenton and Princeton, he was ever at the front.

The campaign of 1777 had closed, the British army was master of Philadelphia, and the Americans had taken up their winter quarters at Valley Forge. Doyle was continually devising schemes to annoy the foe. Under various disguises he entered the British lines and gathered intelligence of great importance to the Colonial cause.

The stores of Philadelphia had been seized by the king's troops, and the patriotic residents were compelled to obtain the necessities of life, particularly flour, from Bristol, nineteen miles distant. Even this was a matter of difficulty, as the British had posted guards along Vine Street as far west as the Schuylkill, and beyond these, toward Frankford, were



stationed the picket guards. A poor woman, whose husband was at Valley Forge, had exhausted her stock of provisions, and being unable to get a pass, she managed to elude the guards and reach Bristol Mills, where she obtained about twenty pounds of flour, and then set out on her return to Philadelphia. She had passed the picket line and was almost home, with her children, when the stern voice of a British sentinel commanded her to halt. The woman, with tears in her eyes, stated her case to the soldier, told him of her long journey, of her hungry children, and begged that he would permit her to pass on.

"Off, you d—d hussy," replied the brutal red-coat. "This flour is mine, and your rebel brats shall have none of it;" and snatching the sack from her hands, he flung it to the ground. The woman remonstrated and while berating the sentinel for his ungallantry, a tall man appeared and faced the sentinel. The stranger was James Doyle. "For heaven's

sake," said he, "let the poor woman have her flour; remember the distance she has walked; think of her little ones."

"Who the d—l are you, anyway?" growled the guard. "Be gone, or by G—d I'll have you in the guardhouse." "Never," cried Doyle. "I'm James Doyle, the sworn enemy of your infernal gang. Molest this woman further and I'll punish you." The guard attempted to use his gun, but a well-directed blow felled him to the ground senseless. "Madam," said our hero, addressing the terrified female, "now is your chance, take your flour, pass Vine street and you are safe. The country is swarming with red-coats and I must look out for myself."

Hastily speaking her thanks, the woman hurried away, passed Vine street in safety and was soon with her children. Meanwhile the British



were pursuing Doyle, who ran toward the Delaware. Behind him were the pursuers. Northward were the Frankford pickets, and on his right lay the city with its British garrison. He reached the river and plunged in, seeing no other means of escape. A volley of balls whistled after him and several boat loads of men started in pursuit, but the strong arms of the swimmer carried him safely over and gaining the Jersey side, he was off again, with the speed of a deer. A day or two later he reappeared in Egg Harbor and became a terror to the Tories thereabout.

Doyle took an active part in all the succeeding campaigns, and at the close of the war returned to the plough on his Jersey farm, poor in purse, but rich in renown. For a while his duties on the farm proved irksome, and he often wished for the stirring scenes of martial life, but in time these desires passed away, and he settled down into a plain, thrifty farmer, content to fight his battles over in social gossip among friends.

## Exploit of Commander Somers.

NE of the earliest settlers in Atlantic County was John Somers, who was born in Worcester, England, about the year 1640. Worcester was also the home of Lord Chancellor John Somers, with whom the immigrant John Somers was cotemporary, and to whom, also, he was distantly related. The Somers family were the owners of a dissolved nunnery called the White Ladies, situated a short distance beyond the walls of Worcester. After the expulsion of the nuns the dormitory and refectory were fitted up as a modern mansion. This property was granted to the Somers family at the time of the Reformation, and here they received Queen Elizabeth in 1585; the bed in which she slept and the cup from which she drank being preserved by them as precious relics, even after they had joined the Whig party.

Religious sentiments divided the Somers family in England. John Somers, the immigrant, became a follower of George Fox, and cast his fortune with the settlers in the land of Penn, whence he embarked in 1681 or 1682. He had been previously married, and his wife died in childbirth during the passage across the Atlantic. Both mother and child were buried in mid-ocean. He subsequently married Hannah Hodgkins, also a native of Worcester.

At what period John Somers located at Somerset Plantation, as Somers' Point was then called, is not definitely known, the earliest record being that "at the first court held at Portsmouth, Cape May County, March 20, 1693, John Somers was appointed supervisor of the roads and constable for Great Egg Harbour." He had previously moved from Dublin, Pa., and remained a member of the Dublin Meeting long after his settlement at Egg Harbor. He purchased 3000 acres of land of Thomas Budd in 1695. This same Budd was the original owner of most of the land and beaches in the eastern part of Atlantic County. The history of Absecon dates from 1695, when Budd disposed of large tracts of land to actual settlers. Each of his deeds had this clause inserted: "With the privilege of cutting cedar and commomidge for cattell,

etc., on ye swamps and beaches laid out by ye said Thomas Budd for commons." The exaction of these privileges at this date would cause





much trouble, as a large part of the built-up portion of Atlantic City stands upon one of the surveys of Thomas Budd.

Beneath the escarpments of Tripoli, lulled in their everlasting sleep by the song of the sea, are the bones of Richard Somers, American patriot and hero. Within the grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis is a monument which perpetuates his name, and in the old family burial ground near Somers' Point, enclosed by a brick wall, is a cenotaph, whereon is chiseled :

IN MEMORY OF  
RICHARD SOMERS,  
SON OF RICHARD AND SOPHIA SOMERS,  
MASTER COMMANDANT  
IN THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES,  
BORN SEPTEMBER 15, 1778.

He perished in the 25th year of his age, in the ketch Intrepid, in the memorable attempt to destroy the Turkish flotilla, in the harbor of Tripoli, on the night of the 4th of September, 1804.

DISTINGUISHED FOR HIS ENERGY,  
HIS COURAGE AND HIS MANLY SENSE OF HONOR.  
*"Pro Patria non timidus mori."*

But the valor and the virtue of Captain Somers can not be told by sculptured urn or storied monument. These are but symbols of national or family pride—memorials for the living rather than of the dead.

Richard Somers, "Master Commandant in the Navy of the United States," was the son of Colonel Richard Somers, a Revolutionary soldier, grandson of Richard Somers (born March 1, 1693) and great grandson of John Somers, the immigrant. Commander Richard Somers was therefore the third of that name in the family, and was born at Somers' Point, as above stated. He went to sea when quite a youth, after an academic education at Burlington. He joined the American Navy in its infancy, receiving his warrant as a midshipman in the spring of 1798, and soon became distinguished for great courage. He was intimately associated with Charles Stewart and James Lawrence, both Jerseymen, one a resident of Bordentown and the other a native of Burlington, who were also conspicuously identified with the American Navy early in the present century.

Stewart earned for himself, as commander of the Constitution, the soubriquet of "Old Ironsides," and Lawrence, while wounded and dying off Boston in 1813, gave the order, "Don't give up the ship," which has since become the watchword of the American Navy.

**"DON'T GIVE UP THE VESSEL."**

On the morning of May 19, 1776, Captain Mugford, of the armed schooner Franklin, after seeing a prize ship of three hundred tons, mounted with six carriage guns, safe in Boston harbor, was going out again, accompanied by the Lady Washington, Captain Cunningham, when he was attacked by thirteen boat loads of the enemy, many of them armed with swivels, and having on board, at the lowest calculation, two hundred men. The Franklin's crew, including Captain Mugford, numbered twenty-one, and that of the Lady Washington, six besides the captain. The Franklin and Lady Washington sunk five of the enemy's boats, when the crews of the other eight attempted to board the Franklin. A number of them had their hands cut off as they laid them over the gunwale. Captain Mugford, making a blow at the enemy with his cutlass, received a wound in the breast. Falling upon the deck, he called to his lieutenant: "I am a dead man, but don't give up the vessel." An account of this fight, and the dying words of the brave Mugford, is given in the Pennsylvania Evening Post of June 1, 1776, thirty-seven years before Lawrence uttered his memorable words, "Don't give up the ship!" Another account is given in Frank Moore's "Diary of the Revolution," under date of May 23, 1776.

Of sterner stuff, perhaps, than any of these, was Richard Somers, whose exploit in the harbor of Tripoli demanded equal courage and greater sacrifice than that of Decatur, which Nelson pronounced the **Somers**, "most daring act of the age." Between Somers and Decatur the **Hero**, there was a singularly loving friendship. The character of Somers was also much admired by Washington, and as a special token of his admiration he presented Somers with a ring, containing a lock of his hair. This ring is now in the possession of the Leaming family, of Cape May, descendants of Constant Somers, brother of the naval hero. There are but three locks of Washington's hair now in existence, one of which is the property of Richmond Lodge, No. 4, A. F. A. M. Another belongs to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and the third is the ring given to Richard Somers, now owned by the Leaming family.

Of the grandmother of Commander Somers we are told that during the early part of the eighteenth century the widow of Sir James Letart, a native of Acadia, came to reside in Philadelphia. She was the mother of several children, one of whom, a daughter, was adopted by a wealthy gentleman named Peter White, who subsequently moved to Absecon. It was here that Miss Judith Letart White, a very Evangeline for beauty and devotion, won the heart and became the wife of the first Richard Somers, at the early age of fifteen. Of their nine children, the second was the father of Captain Somers. He was colonel of the Egg Harbor militia, judge of the court and member of the Provincial Legislature. He was particularly obnoxious to the British and Tories during the Revolution, and Atlantic County being much exposed to depredations by the enemy, he was induced to remove to Philadelphia for protection. He remained here until near the time of his death in 1794. The house in which Commander Somers, the hero, was born, at Somers' Point, is still standing. The only picture of the hero now extant is a silhouette, with his signature underneath.

Somers was promoted to a lieutenancy in the spring of 1799, and was subsequently placed in command of the *Nautilus*. This was in the spring of 1803. The Mediterranean Squadron, which sailed in the summer and autumn of 1803, was that which became so celebrated under the orders of Commodore Preble. It consisted of the *Constitution*, the *Philadelphia*, the *Argus*, the *Vixen*, the *Enterprise* and the *Nautilus*. These vessels did not proceed to their station in squadron, but sailed away for the Mediterranean as they were ready, being ordered to the Mediterranean to subdue the Tripolitans, who persisted in exacting tribute of the American merchant marine. After settling a similar difficulty with Morocco, without any waste of powder, Commodore Preble, in command of the squadron, declared the blockade of Tripoli, before which he believed the frigates *Philadelphia* and *Vixen* were then cruising, though, unknown to him, the former had run upon the rocks and had been captured by the enemy, Commodore Bainbridge and crew being then prisoners of war. Somers, Lawrence and Bainbridge were all Jerseymen by birth and education, Decatur by education and Stewart by adoption.

On September 3, 1804, a fourth and last attack was made on Tripoli. Preble sent Decatur and Somers, with gunboats, covered with brigs and schooners, into the harbor's mouth, while the ketches bombarded more to leeward. On this occasion Somers was desperately en-

**Fighting Before Tripoli.** gaged for more than an hour, pressing the enemy into his own port. Somers' gunboat was smaller than any one of those of the enemy, but so true was the fire that not one of them succeeded in getting alongside of him to board.

They were all bearing straight down upon the rocks, and Somers could not spare enough men from the guns to man his sweeps. Preble, on





City Hall—Erected 1901—Cost of Building and Furniture, \$135,000.

the Constitution, saw his danger and, coming up in time, sent a broadside of grape among the pirates, who got out their sweeps and retreated when one united attack would have made the victory theirs. As they drew off, instead of returning to the Constitution, as Preble wished, Somers pursued them until within less than a cable's length of a twelve-gun battery, which had not fired before for fear of damaging the fleeing Tripolitans. When she opened fire at this close range the destruction of Somers' valiant little vessel seemed inevitable; but by a lucky chance a bomb exploded in the battery, blew up the platform, and drove the Tripolitans to cover.

♦ ♦ ♦

The arrival of reinforcements had been expected in vain for several weeks. Somers finally conceived a plan for destroying the enemy's flotilla as it lay at anchor in the harbor. A ketch that had been captured from the Tripolitans by Decatur was in the squadron, and had been rechristened the Intrepid, for the brilliant occasion on which she had been used, when Decatur recaptured and destroyed the Philadelphia. Somers proposed to fit up the ketch in the dual capacity of fire ship and infernal, take her into the harbor of Tripoli, and there explode her in the midst of the Tripolitan vessels. The panic created by such an assault, in the dead of night, it was hoped, would produce peace and the liberation of Bainbridge and his crew. Somers, after some difficulty, secured the permission of Preble to engage in this hazardous undertaking.

Preble repeatedly warned the young officer of the desperate character of the work, and told him that on account of the Napoleonic wars the Tripolitans were short of ammunition, and that so much powder must not fall into the hands of the enemy. But Somers needed no warning. On the deck of the ketch, around the mast and over the magazine was piled a quantity of shells of different sizes, and in the hold was placed 1500 pounds of powder. Notwithstanding the desperate character of the service, so great was their devotion to Somers, that every man on board of the Nautilus offered to engage in it. This compelled him to make a selection, and after consultation with Preble, he selected four men from the Nautilus and six from the Constitution, which, with Lieutenant Henry Wadsworth, of the Constitution, an uncle of the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and Somers himself, made up the complement of twelve men who were permitted to engage in an undertaking which was likely to cost them their lives. Midshipman Joseph Israel, familiarly known as Pickle Israel, and recently promoted to a lieutenancy, with the assistance of Quartermaster Daniel Dixon, as he afterwards confessed, eluded the eye of his superior and was found on board one of the lifeboats accompanying the ketch, under a tarpaulin, after Somers had started on his errand of destruction.

The ten seamen were James Simms, Thomas Tompline, James Harris, and William Keith, of the Nautilus; William Harrison, Robert Clark, Hugh McCormick, Jacob Williams, Peter Penner and Isaac W. Downes, of the Constitution. These men were all Pennsylvanians and Jerseymen. All told, they numbered thirteen—alas! unlucky number!

On the afternoon of September 4th Somers was ready to take the ketch into the harbor. He pointed out the desperate character of the service to the men, and said he wished no man to go who would not prefer being blown up to being taken by the enemy; that such was his own determination and he wished all who were with him to be of the same mind. It was said, by those who witnessed the scene, that in reply each man asked the privilege of applying the match to the fuse. Stewart and Decatur visited Somers before he got away. The latter took from his finger a ring and broke it into three pieces, giving each of his friends a piece and retaining

one himself. He also handed to Decatur a sealed envelope wherein was his will, and a personal note to Decatur, which read as follows:

"Herein is my will, which I charge you to see executed, if I should never come back. For yourself, dear Decatur, I have no words that I can write. To other men I may express my affection, and ask their forgiveness for any injury I have done them; but between you and me, there is nothing to forgive—only the remembrance of brotherhood ever since we were boys."



Monument to Somers and others at Annapolis.

At nine o'clock that night all was ready and the *Intrepid* was started for the harbor in the tow of two lifeboats, manned by ten seamen, with muffled oars. Stewart and Decatur, in their vessels, followed the ketch as far in the offing as was prudent. Midshipman Ridgley, on the *Nautilus*,





A midst the Breakers

by the aid of a powerful night-glass aloft, managed to follow her until she got well within the harbor, and then she vanished. . . . The suspense soon became almost unbearable, for not a shot had been fired, and not a sound came from the direction in which she had gone. About nine o'clock a half dozen cannon shots could be plainly heard, and even the knowledge that she had been discovered and was being fired on was a relief from the awful silence. About ten o'clock Stewart was standing at the gangway of the Siren with Lieutenant Carrol, when the latter, craning his neck out into the night, suddenly exclaimed, "Look! See the light!"

Away up the harbor Stewart saw a speck of light, as if from a lantern which moved rapidly as though it were being carried by some one running along a deck. Then it paused and disappeared from view. In a second a tremendous flame shot up hundreds of feet into the air, and the glare of it was so intense that it seemed close aboard. The flash and shock were so stupendous that the guardships, though far out to sea, trembled and shivered.

The officers and men looked at one another in mute horror. Could anything have lived in the area of that dreadful explosion? The tension upon the men of the little fleet was almost at the breaking point.

The vessels beat to and fro between the harbor entrances, firing rockets and guns for the guidance of possible fugitives. All night the fleet kept vigil, but not a shot nor a voice nor even a splash came out from the harbor.

With the first streaks of dawn the Americans were aloft with their glasses. On the rocks at the northern entrance through which the Intrepid had passed they saw a mast and fragments of vessels. One of the enemy's largest gunboats had disappeared, and two others were so badly shattered that they lay upon the shore.

The details of the occurrence were never actually known. Somers was a man capable of any sacrifice for the honor and welfare of his country. Being discovered and in danger of capture, he may have ordered the match applied to the magazine, and thus sacrificed his own life and the lives of his men, to keep from the enemy the means of prolonging the war. The whole was over in less than a minute—the flame, the quaking of towers, the reeling of ships and the bursting of shells. No one ever came back from the ill-fated Intrepid to tell the story of the explosion.

The late Dr. J. B. Somers, of Linwood, N. J., in a letter to the writer, under date of October 25, 1895, says:

"I do not think the facts will warrant the conclusion that he (Richard Somers) blew himself up, although this was the popular opinion at the time, based upon the reports of the commodore. He had signified his intention to do so, rather than allow so great a quantity of powder to fall into the hands of the enemy, but to do so without the occasion warranting it would indicate a rashness foreign to everything we know of his character. The account of their boat being surrounded and boarded by Tripolitans is all a myth. Many of the discrepancies arise from the statements made by his sister, Mrs. Sarah Somers Keen, in her later years, when dementia had begun its work. I have tried by corresponding with the Episcopal minister at Burlington to have some matters straightened out, but to no avail. I have also corresponded with the Bainbridges, McDonoughs, etc., but they think Decatur's friends captured most of the glory for him."

Commodore Preble, in his official report, alluding to the men on the Intrepid, said "they were officers of conspicuous bravery, talent and merit." The bashaw offered a dollar for each body recovered from the water, and within two days the entire thirteen were recovered. Two bodies, those of officers, were found in the bottom of the ketch, which had drifted among the rocks. The six-oared boat drifted on the beach and one body was

found in this. Six more bodies were found on the shore southward of the city and the remaining four were discovered floating in the harbor. Captain Bainbridge, at that time a prisoner in Tripoli, saw the two bodies found in the ketch and the four floating in the harbor, and he described them as being "so much disfigured that it was impossible to recognize any human feature, or even distinguish an officer from a seaman." Surgeon's mate Cowdery, another prisoner, however, selected three of these men as officers, being guided by some fragments of dress remaining on the bodies and by the delicate appearance of the hands. The ten seamen were buried on the beach, outside the town, while the three officers—Somers, Wadsworth and Pickle—were interred in the same grave, "about a cable's length to the southward and eastward of the castle." Small stones were placed at the four corners of this last grave to mark its site, but they were shortly afterwards removed by the Tripolitans, who objected to the disfiguring of their land with a Christian monument.

Congress passed a resolution of condolence and erected a monument at the navy yard in Washington in honor of these heroes. At the burning of that city, in 1814, this monument was very much defaced. Subsequently it was restored and removed to the west front of the capitol, whence it was transferred, in 1860, to the grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

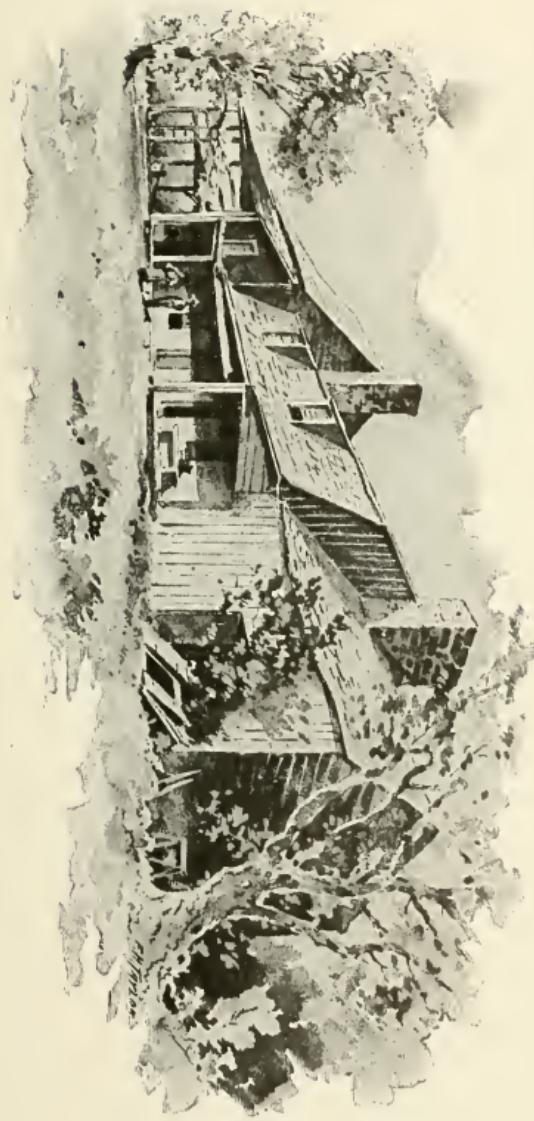


A Relic of the Revolution—Cabin of General Doughty, on the Mainland.



Hotel Sterling.





Old Somers' Homestead—Destroyed by Fire in 1900.

L. of C.

## Daniel Leeds and his Almanac.



ANIEL LEEDS, as early as 1689, made surveys near the mouth of the Mullica River, which surveys were confirmed by grants from the proprietary council of West Jersey, and subsequently the place on the south side of the river was called Leeds' Point, in his honor. From the records in the surveyor-general's office at Burlington, it appears that Leeds came to West Jersey in the ship *Shield*, Daniel Lowes, master, in October, 1678, she being the first vessel that had ascended the Delaware as far as Burlington. He was one of the noted men among the first settlers, a man of considerable learning for his time, and the first surveyor-general of West Jersey, receiving his appointment in 1681. He was also a member of the Assembly in 1682.

In 1702, when the proprietors surrendered their rights to Queen Anne, she appointed her cousin, Edward Hyde (Lord Cornbury), Governor of New York and New Jersey, and notified him to repair with all convenient speed to America, and call together certain persons who were to constitute his Council, two of whom were Thomas Revell and Daniel Leeds. They proved to be the leading members of the New Jersey Council, until Cornbury was succeeded by Governor Lovelace in 1708.

Lord Cornbury was one of the most tyrannical and arbitrary rulers New Jersey ever had, and in his acts of usurpation he was assisted by Thomas Revell and Daniel Leeds. So unsatisfactory was his administra-

tion that he was opposed by a majority of the members  
**Leeds and** of the Assembly of 1707. Revell and Leeds refused to  
**Lord Cornbury.** administer the oath of office to three of the members  
opposed to the Governor—Thomas Lambert, Thomas Gardner and Joshua Wright—and addressed a letter to the Assembly, endeavoring to convince that body that these three men were not entitled to their seats, not possessing each one thousand acres of land, a claim which proved to be entirely untrue and without foundation. Nevertheless, they were kept out of their seats for a period of “nigh eleven months,” whereby the Governor’s party gained a majority of one in the Assembly. Revell and Leeds also petitioned the Crown for the retention of Lord Cornbury. This was couched in eloquent language. They enlarged upon his virtues and covered his faults with the eloquence of their praise. But the people were so thoroughly aroused, their appeals so earnest, and their condemnation so strong that the Queen could not refuse their prayers. She commissioned Lord Lovelace as Governor on April 19, 1708.

William Penn recognized the ability of Leeds, but questioned some of his methods, and writing to William Popple, Secretary of the Lords of Trade, at London, in 1708, he said :

“I am of the opinion that leaving Thomas Revell and Daniel Leeds out of the Council will tend more to the public quiet and the satisfaction of ye people of those parts, which I take to be of moment at this time, on divers accounts. One Keeble, that is to be with ye Lords, knows them both. Pray ask him.”

In 1686, Daniel Leeds began the publication of an almanac in Philadelphia. William Bradford established the first printing press in that city in 1685, being the third in the colonies. The first publication from his press was in 1685, being an almanac for 1686, by Samuel Atkins, called





"*Kalendarium Pennsylvaniense.*" It was not the first almanac published in the colonies. A copy of it sold in New York, in 1882, for \$555. The next year (1686) Daniel Leeds was the editor and compiler of an almanac for the year 1687, the printer being William Bradford. From some of these almanacs, which are still in existence, a few quaint and historical extracts are made:

"1706.—'Daniel Leeds, the compiler of the Almanack, lives in Egg Harbour, New Jersey, and he attributes many of the errors in the printing to his distance from the work and the illness of Bradford, who had to entrust an apprentice with the work.'"

"1712.—'The author ne'er was Learned to attain,

Neither to Arts or a Poetic strain.

You must expect from him but homespun Rhimes,

Nor was he bred or taught to Court the Times.

His father did a poor Mechanick live,

And Learning him could not afford to give.

And yet the Heralds in their Books express,

That he descended is from nothing less

Than of a Gentleman from Leeds in Kent.

His Coat of Arms may tell what's thereby meant,

Which beareth Argent a Fess Gules between

Three Eagles Sable, and displayed there seen.'"

"1714.—'Courteous Reader: It is now 27 years that I have supplied my countrymen with a Diary gratis; and growing every year older and older, have had an intent for some years past to leave it to others to supply; but that my friends have prevailed upon me, till now that I have a Son whose natural Inclination leads him to Science Mathematical, in so much that though he is not yet sixteen years of age, he has calculated the Planets' Places from Wing's Astronomia Britanica, and taken their Aspects, and Calculated the Great Eclipse of the Moon to be in May next, and performed all the Mathematical part of this Almanack himself. Wherefore I have acquitted myself of this work, and leave it to him, not doubting that he will perform his Annual Service to the satisfaction of the Publick. And I hope you will not take it amiss if I confess that he, being so young, I have given my assistance in other matters, and while he lives with me shall not be wanting. I think I need say no more, only

All happiness attend us  
And all good fortune mend us.

DANIEL LEEDS.'

#### EARLY AMERICAN ALMANACS.

Neither the Leeds nor the Atkins almanac was the first in America, though some writers have so stated. The first in the colonies appeared at Cambridge, Mass., in 1639, and was called "*An Almanack, Calculated for New England,*" by William Pierce, mariner. It was printed by Stephen Daye. The first Boston almanac was published by John Foster in 1676. In 1697 J. Clapp published an almanac in New York. Beginning with 1700 Samuel Clough published the *New England Almanac* at Boston for eight years. It bore the traditional wood cut, professing to show what parts of a man's body are governed by the moon, etc. Nathaniel Ames, physician and inn keeper, published at Boston for thirty-six years—1745 to 1779—what has been considered by some the best almanac in the thirteen colonies. In outward appearance it resembled works which, under the name of almanacs, are now published by owners of patent medicines. The figure of a nude man, with fishes and rams, twins and scorpions, about him was wanting, but instead there was the rude cut of the solar system. Excepting the Bible, over or under which it often hung, the almanac was the most used and best read book in the country farm-house. To destroy one was a piece of vandalism; consequently, numbers of them accumulated in the homes of the farmers, sometimes covering a period of fifty years. Many of these have been handed down to the present generation, and others are found on the shelves of old book stores, where they command good prices. These almanacs were the diaries and account books, the calendars and journals, the jest book and receipt book, the encyclopedia and household book of poetry and wit. Down the margins of some and on the blank pages of others, wherever room could be found, were written all manner of notes and comments. One has been preserved in which the owner recorded the weight of his hogs, the yield of his turnip patch, who dined with him and who supped with him, who helped him with his work, what occurred on election day, in what a huff the hired help went off—in short, all the petty events of his every-day life.

Daniel Leeds' son, Titan Leeds, continued the publication of the almanac for some years thereafter. The elder Leeds died in 1720, in the sixteenth year of his age. He was married three times, **Leeds Denounces the Quakers.** and left nine children. After the death of his second wife, he severed his connection with the Society of Friends and published a pamphlet denouncing the acts of his former religious associates. Allibone speaks of him as the earliest

author in the Province of *Pennsylvania*. This lapse is probably due to the fact that his works were published in *Philadelphia*. Leeds was always a Jerseyman.

Titan Leeds afterwards became sheriff of Burlington County, and in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of November 10-13, 1720, we read that he was an important witness for the defense in the trial of James An Incident Burnside, an Irishman with the "brogue on his tongue," who at Court. was condemned to death on account of a certain love affair of his with a widow named Anne Eastworthy. The account says: "The Prisoner made little defence of himself; but having Counsel allowed by the lenity of the Court, several witnesses were called," and this counsel offered to "prove that the said Anne Eastworthy had been an infamous woman, but that not being allowed by the Court, and after a Tryal of about four Hours, the Jury brought him in Guilty, and sentenced him to death, but the next day his counsel secured an arrest of judgment on account of a flaw in the indictment." Luckily for Burnside, perhaps with the assistance of Leeds, he "broke out of the gaol at Burlington, on the 17th of December, 1729, about one of the clock in the morning," as appears by a statement in the *American Mercury* of December 23, 1729. There is no further record of what became of Burnside and the Widow Eastworthy. Perhaps he did what our Leeds' Point astronomer swore at the trial he offered to do—"make it up with her."

#### OLD TIME ALMANAC MAKERS.

The word "Almanac" comes from the Arabic "Al Manah" namely, "the sun dial" Friar Roger Bacon, of gunpowder fame, first used it in his "Magnum Opus," Anno Domini 1267. The earliest printed almanac was that of the astronomer and astrologer, Purbach, published at Vienna in 1457. Continuous calendar almanacs were inaugurated by Engel of Vienna in 1491, and to Nostradamus, the notorious "magician," is due the discredit of having introduced so-called "prophecies" as an essential part of these publications. In England, until 1779, almanacs were the monopoly of the Stationers' Company, and miserable impostures they invariably were.

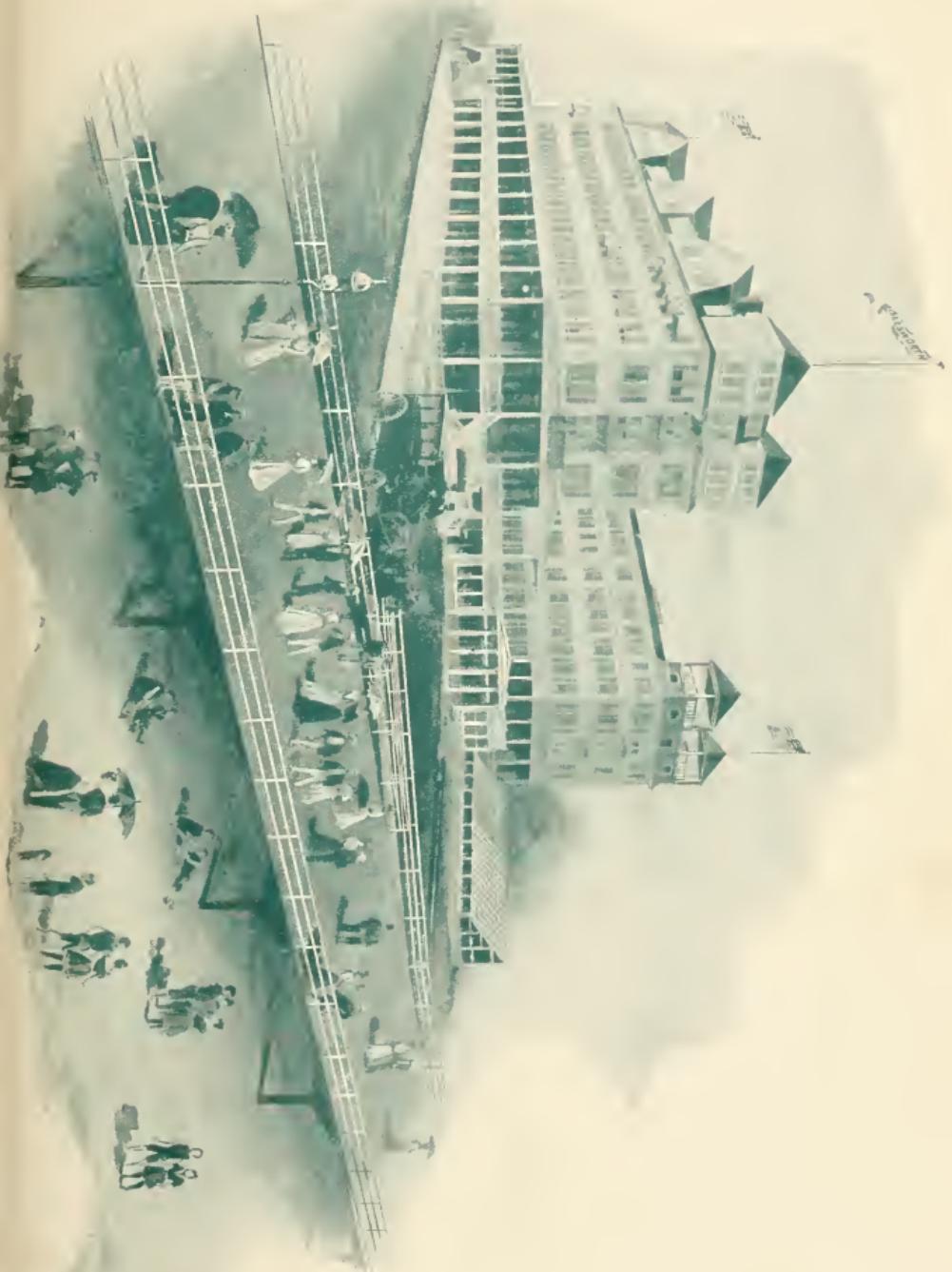
Joseph Taylor, the poet and printer, a rival to the long-bearded and gluttonous Samuel Keimer, whom Franklin amusingly describes in his autobiography, was well known as an almanac maker. It was not, however, until Franklin himself took the field that by far the best almanac of the eighteenth century was edited by "Richard Saunders, Philomat," and printed and sold by the young printer. In none of the many things that Franklin wrote during his long life is his humor more effective than in his annual personation of Saunders or Poor Richard. In his easy, familiar style, in his knack of commanding attention and in his intuitive knowledge of the local life around him, he had much of the instinct and the equipment of a modern newspaper man. He was about twenty-six years old when he began to take on the character of Poor Richard, and he was fifty-one when he abandoned it, after it had become literally a household word up and down the land.

#### CONCERNING POOR RICHARD AND HIS SUCCESSORS.

The influence of Poor Richard was prodigious. No other work has done more to impress upon the American people the precepts of frugality and thrift. Franklin says in his autobiography:

"I filled all the little spaces that occurred between the remarkable days in the calendar with proverbial sentences such as inculcated industry and frugality as the means of procuring wealth and thereby securing virtue, it being more difficult for a man in want to act always honestly, as, to use here one of those proverbs, it is hard for an empty sack to stand upright."

The successor of "Poor Richard" in Philadelphia was "Father Abraham," but none of his imitators was ever able to rival him in his homely wit. The fact is most of the almanacs long afterward were chiefly confined to the lunations, eclipses, the rising and setting of the sun and moon, the movements of the tides, together with household recipes, coarse jests, broad advice regarding the conjugal relation, guesses at the weather for each day of the next twelve months, and not a little superstitious nonsense.







BORICE ANNEX.

Atlantic City Hospital.

MAIN BUILDING.



## Around and About.

**Condensed Historical and General Information about Atlantic City,  
Alphabetically Arranged.**

**A**tlantis Club.—This social club of gentlemen was organized on March 4, 1899. The club house is on Illinois avenue between Atlantic and Pacific. The membership is limited to two hundred.

**Amusements.**—Young's Pier, foot of Tennessee avenue; Academy of Music, Boardwalk near New York avenue (destroyed by fire April 3, 1902, now being rebuilt); Empire Theatre, Atlantic avenue near Kentucky.

**Banks.**—In Atlantic City there are four national banks where letters of credit may be made payable—the Atlantic City National Bank, the Second National Bank, the Union National Bank and the Chelsea National Bank. There are also two trust companies—the Atlantic Safe Deposit and Trust Co. and the Guarantee Trust Co.

**Baptist Church.**—This edifice, on Pacific avenue, was completed in July, 1882, and enlarged and improved in 1893. It is a neat structure, capable of seating about five hundred. The seats are arranged in amphitheatre style. Bethany Baptist Church, in the lower part of the city, was organized in 1900.

**Brigantine.**—On the opposite shore of the Inlet is Brigantine Beach. It is reached by yachts and by steamers operated by the Brigantine Transportation Company. The trolley road follows the contour of the beach to Little Egg Harbor Inlet, a distance of seven miles. The cars are double-decked and run swiftly. The road passes the treacherous Brigantine Shoals, upon which hundreds of vessels of all kinds have been wrecked, accompanied by great loss of life. The charge for the round trip is twenty-five cents.

The thought of going to Brigantine [via the Brigantine Transportation Co.] is a pleasure in itself, and to those who have gone it is a pleasant and life-long recollection. The bathing is absolutely safe, while the angle at which the beach extends into the ocean and its distance from the mainland make it peculiarly open to the prevailing winds of summer. Cool breezes always favor the island from some quarter, and the facilities for boating, sailing and fishing are unsurpassed. Brigantine is the summer home of a number of prominent gentlemen and their families.

This beach, at one time, was one of the choicest places along the coast for sportsmen. Blue-fish, flounders, porgies, bass, and weak-fish are caught in abundance. The adjacent meadows and marshes are alive with snipe, curlew, marlin and the whole family of wading birds. Wild geese, duck, brants and teal are to be had in large quantities in season. The crabbing is exceptionally good, and the bathing superb. The upper end of this beach was for many years the breeding place for sea-gulls. Myriads of these birds would congregate there. The eggs were laid in the sand, the nest being a mere hollow, with sometimes a few twigs and leaves.

**Casino.**—The Casino is located on the Boardwalk, overlooking the sea, near the foot of Indiana avenue. It affords various kinds of amusements for adults and all reasonable attractions for the little folks. The sun parlors are especially adapted for the use of the many invalids and convalescents who find new life in our health-giving ozone during the spring months. On all sides of the assembly room are sun parlors, reading and smoking rooms.

In the one-story extension at the rear are well-lighted and well-ventilated dressing rooms for surf-bathing, luxuriously furnished, hot and cold seawater baths, and also well-appointed dressing rooms for the patrons of the adjoining natatorium. The large swimming pool is built of brick, with concrete bottom and white-marble sides, and is the finest on this continent. Beyond the pool are bowling alleys and shuffle-board parlors.

The Casino is conducted on the club plan, but admission is by tickets, instead of introduction, and the proprietor reserves the right to exclude any one for any cause. This is done to make it as select as possible for visitors.

The subscription is 50 cents a day, or \$2.50 a week. This includes admission, day and evening, to the daily concerts and to the dances. The cost of the Casino was \$60,000.

**Carriages.**—The legal fare for omnibuses, automobiles and locomobiles are as follows: Where the distance by the most direct route does not exceed ten regular city blocks or squares, ten cents; where such distance exceeds ten such blocks and does not exceed fifteen such blocks, fifteen cents; where such distance exceeds fifteen such blocks and does not exceed twenty such blocks, twenty cents, and for each additional block, one cent; and the distance from Pacific avenue to the Boardwalk shall be considered two blocks.

When the employment is by the hour, or for other than a continuous passage from one point to another, for a one-horse omnibus, at the rate of one dollar per hour; for a two-horse omnibus, at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per hour.

When the service is performed between the hours of twelve o'clock midnight and five o'clock in the morning, any rates not exceeding twice the fares above mentioned may be charged.

It shall be unlawful for a driver to refuse to convey any passenger, and no delay or wait for additional passengers shall be made exceeding five minutes.

When the driver of any omnibus or automobile or locomobile has been engaged he shall display a sign, to be furnished by the city, containing the word "engaged" in a conspicuous place on the outside of his vehicle.

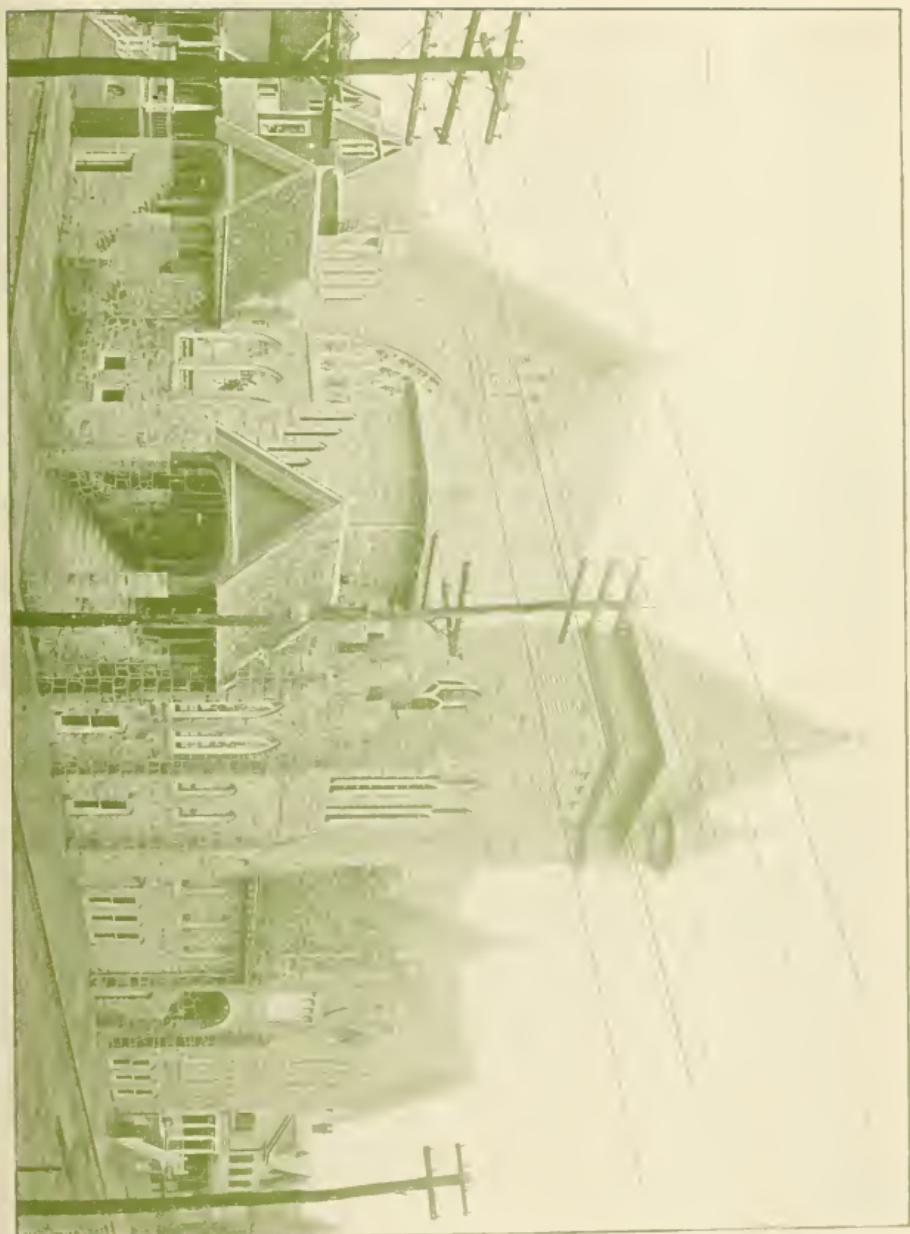
It is the duty of the driver to keep a copy of the ordinance posted at all times in a conspicuous place inside the omnibus, so that said copy can be conveniently read by passengers.

The penalty for violating the carriage ordinance is twenty dollars fine.

**Catholic Church.**—St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Church was built in 1856, on Atlantic avenue near Tennessee. In the spring of 1887 the building was removed to its present location on Pacific avenue near Tennessee. Many changes and improvements were made, and it is now a large and very comfortable church edifice. A handsome new stone edifice is now in course of erection.

St. Mary's Church edifice, ("Our Lady, Star of the Sea") at the corner of Atlantic and California avenues, was dedicated in 1897. This church was formerly known as St. Monica's, and was destroyed by fire December 2, 1896.

**Children's Seashore House.**—This institution was opened at the sea end of Ohio avenue, occupying what was known as the main building, in



St. Paul's M. E. Church.



1883. Fourteen smaller buildings were afterwards erected within the grounds by visitors at the different hotels, each bearing the name of the house by which it was erected. This property was sold in 1901, and a much more commodious building is now (July, 1902) finished and in use. It is located at the extreme lower end of Atlantic City and accommodates over 200 children. The object of the corporation is to maintain at the seashore an institution in which children of the poorer classes, suffering from non-contagious diseases, or from debility, incident to the hot weather and a crowded city, may have good nursing and medical care, without regard to creed, color or nationality. The house is open to visitors Tuesday and Friday mornings from half-past nine to half-past ten o'clock, and every afternoon from three to five o'clock.

**Chelsea.**—A few blocks below the built-up portion of Atlantic City is a select suburb, called Chelsea. It is laid out on a comprehensive scale with wide streets and large lots, those fronting on Pacific avenue being sixty feet wide, and the corner ones sixty-five feet. Restrictions embodied in the deeds require all houses to be set back a good distance from the street, and prevent them also from being crowded closely together. Only one building for dwelling-house purposes is permitted on each lot. No liquor saloon or other undesirable places are allowed in the place, and stringent regulations govern the drainage arrangements. The Pennsylvania Railroad has a station at Chelsea, and both the electric cars and omnibuses convey passengers to and from the city proper.

**Country Club House.**—The golf links are on the mainland overlooking Lake's Bay. The city is but twenty minutes distant by motor car. Adjoining the links is the shore road, a beautiful highway running amid quaint little villages and fine residences. This road extends along the entire New Jersey coast from near Sandy Hook to Cape May. A visit to the Club House and the Golf Links will appeal not only to those interested in the Club, but to those who seek the enjoyment of country club life in connection with the charms of the seashore.

**D**eath-Rate.—The death-rate among residents is about 14 in 1000, which is probably lower than that of any other city in the country.

In relation to the resident death-rate Dr. M. D. Youngman says: "Thirty per cent. of the number are buried either in remote parts of the State or in other States, showing that they or their friends were only temporary residents, and yet claimed residence here and intended living here while the boarding-house business paid, or while they found employment as waiters, or as long as their health was conserved. A considerable percentage of these waiters are colored, the majority being children. Colored people come here for the purpose of doing laundry work and waiting, and their children are bottle-fed and neglected. Many of the permanent residents are impaired lives, persons who maintain a permanency of residence here because they can not live elsewhere on account of some impairment of health. The local death-rate from acute diseases is very low. Of the non-residents the great majority are chronic invalids, many of them being in the city but a few days or even hours when they die. This is the case with children very frequently in the hot season."

**E**piscopal Church.—St. James' Episcopal Church, corner Pacific and North Carolina avenues, was the first of this denomination erected in Atlantic City. It was finished in 1869 and enlarged in February, 1874. The Church of the Ascension, originally a frame building, was completed in 1879, and stood on Pacific avenue, below Michigan, but was removed in 1886 to its present location on Kentucky avenue, corner of Pacific. The present brick edifice was completed in 1893. A third church of this

denomination was organized in 1901, and a new building is now finished in the Chelsea district.

**"Everybody Goes to Brigantine."**—This is a by-expression in Atlantic City, and it is literally true. Anybody is nobody if he does not go, because everybody goes.

**F**ire Department.—The present equipment of this excellent branch of the city government includes fifty-nine paid employees, thirty-seven pieces of apparatus, and forty-one horses. The apparatus is as follows: Eight engines, three chemical engines, three combination chemical and hose wagons, six hose wagons, two aerial trucks, one combination chemical truck and hose wagon, two patrol wagons, six supply wagons, one hand carriage, three parade wagons, one crab and one chief's wagon. Besides these there are one life net, seventeen hand extinguishers, 20,000 feet of fire hose, 3000 feet of chemical hose and 150 feet of rope for use of fire wardens. No city in the country of equal population has a fire department as well equipped as that of Atlantic City.

**Friends' Meeting-house.**—This place of worship was built in 1872, previous to which the meetings of the Society of Friends were held in the old school-house on Pennsylvania avenue for four consecutive summers.

**G**arbage.—The garbage of Atlantic City, which amounts to 12,000 tons annually, is collected in sanitary carts and taken to the crematory, at the extreme northwestern side of the city, and there cremated. The crematory is a model plant and cost \$93,000. The city pays the contractor \$14,819 a year for collecting the garbage.

**H**ospital.—About the year 1892 an effort was made to establish a public hospital in Atlantic City. A number of ladies and gentlemen organized what was then known as the "Atlantic City Hospital Association," and they collected a fund of about \$1200. After a time most of those identified with the movement lost interest in it, and finally the fund was turned over to a private sanatorium, and applied toward the founding of a "free bed" in that institution. Through the efforts of Mayor Franklin P. Stoy, the city contracted with the institution referred to, known as the Atlantic City Sanatorium, of which J. J. Rochford was Superintendent, and for a few years all sick or injured persons, who became charges upon the city, were provided for at the Sanatorium. In this arrangement Mr. Stoy was the careful guardian of the city's interests, and to him and Mr. Rochford—the one for the city and the other for the sanatorium association—belongs the credit of providing hospital facilities in Atlantic City during the years 1894-'95-'96-'97.

The present hospital corporation had its beginning when the following notice was published in the Atlantic City morning papers of February 12, 1897:

#### HOSPITAL MEETING.

All who are interested in the hospital movement in Atlantic City are invited to meet at the Atlantic City Sanatorium this evening, at 8 o'clock.

A. M. HESTON.

The following is from the hospital minutes:

Pursuant to the above call, the following persons met at the Sanatorium this evening: A. M. Heston and J. J. Rochford. Notwithstanding the small attendance, it was decided to organize the meeting and carry out the purposes of the call.

Mr. Heston nominated Mr. Rochford as temporary president, and he was unanimously elected. Mr. Rochford nominated Mr. Heston as temporary secretary, and he was unanimously elected.

On motion, it was decided to elect a board of nine governors. Mr. Heston nominated Franklin P. Stoy, Stewart R. McShea, M. A. Devine, John F. Hall, M. V. B. Scull, H. S. Scull, and J. Leonard Baier, Jr. Mr. Rochford nominated Lewis Evans and A. M. Heston. There being no other nominees, by special request, Miss Josephine O'Brien, clerk of the Sanatorium, cast the ballot and the above-mentioned persons were declared duly elected.



Illinois Avenue Public School.



The Secretary was directed to notify the gentlemen of their election and request them to meet at the Sanatorium on Wednesday evening, February 24, 1897, to perfect arrangements for organizing the Atlantic City Hospital Association.

The gentlemen selected as a Board of Governors were duly notified and met on the evening appointed. At a subsequent meeting additional governors were elected as follows:

Louis Kuehnle, William G. Hoopes, Charles Evans, H. H. Deakyne, James D. Southwick and Isaac Bacharach.

Subsequently, at a meeting held on April 9, 1897, the constitution and by-laws were adopted and permanent officers elected as follows: President, F. P. Stoy; Secretary, A. M. Heston; Treasurer, Lewis Evans.

The Woman's Auxiliary was organized at the Hotel Dennis, on November 27, 1897, and the money collected by the ladies, amounting to \$616.71, was set aside toward the furnishing of the hospital, when built. The officers are: President, Mrs. John F. Hall; Recording Secretary, Miss Caroline M. Giltinan; Financial Secretary, Mrs. James D. Southwick; Treasurer, Mrs. M. A. Devine.

The property on Ohio avenue near Pacific was purchased of Henry J. White, of New York, on August 20, 1898. The purchase price was \$16,000, on account of which the Board of Governors paid \$2000 in cash, and executed a second mortgage of \$6000. The property was purchased subject to a first mortgage of \$8000. It included a frame building containing ten rooms.

The formal opening of this temporary hospital building took place on November 30, 1898, on which occasion there were many visitors and generous welcome to all friends of the institution.

In the early part of April, 1899, Miss Elizabeth C. Boice, of Absecon, signified her desire to erect a brick annex to the hospital building, as a memorial to her father, Henry Boice, and her generous offer was accepted by the Board of Governors.

It was suggested that the proposed building be known as the Boice Annex and that it be constructed of brick, with stone trimmings, to which she readily assented. Plans for this building were drawn by Architect Harold F. Adams, and work thereon begun immediately.

It was learned that the marriage of Miss Boice to Mr. Clarence Doughty Nourse was to take place on June 7th, at the home of a relative in West Philadelphia, and the Secretary of the Hospital deemed it appropriate to celebrate this happy occasion by breaking ground for the new building to be erected by the bride-elect. Accordingly, at the hour of the ceremony in West Philadelphia, he removed the first soil for the foundation of the Boice Annex in Atlantic City.

The work on this building progressed satisfactorily, the Board of Governors suggesting some changes and improvements during its progress, to which Mrs. Nourse readily assented. The building being finally completed, at a cost of nearly \$10,000, announcement was made of the formal opening on Thanksgiving Day, November 30th, exactly one year after the opening of what is now known as the "main" building, but which will be razed or moved at some future time, to make room for an imposing building, thoroughly modern in appointments and architecturally in keeping with the Boice Annex.

On May 1, 1901, the Board of Governors purchased additional lands, fronting 50 feet on Pacific avenue and extending to the other lot, a distance of 150 feet. This L-shaped lot is now valued at \$40,000, without the improvements. The building fronting on Pacific avenue is used as a nurses' home. When the requisite funds are in hand, a main hospital building will be erected on the lot.

**I**nlet.—This is a large body of water at the upper end of the island, where sailing and fishing boats in charge of experienced captains can be hired by the day or by the hour. The sail through the bays or out to sea, through the inlet outlet, is delightful, and the fishing is generally very good. The rates per hour for parties is twenty-five cents a-piece. The yachtsmen are prohibited by law from taking more than thirty passengers at one time. Yachts can be chartered by the day for from five to ten dollars.

**J**ewish Synagogue.—This unique building is situated on Pennsylvania avenue above Pacific. The corner-stone was laid and the edifice completed in 1892.

**K**echemeches.—This was the name of a tribe of Indians that once inhabited the country south of the Great Egg Harbor River, and made occasional visits to Absegami (Absecon Island) in quest of oysters and game, and perhaps to visit friendly Indians who came here from Coquanock (Philadelphia), Chickohacki (Trenton) and other places in summer time.

**L**ongport.—Longport is below Atlantic City, and occupies the western end of the island, bordering on Great Egg Harbor Inlet. Its water advantages are unique. The ocean, the inlet and the thoroughfare surge restlessly or wave pleasantly on three sides of it. The island narrows and is scarcely more than one block in width in the improved portion of Longport, rendering both bathing and fishing convenient. The ocean beach is broad, smooth and level, making a fine promenade ground when the tide is out, and safe bathing when the tide is in. Fish are abundant in the thoroughfare, and are caught steadily from the pier and breakwater, which accommodate and protect the shore at different angles. Little steamers make regular trips to Ocean City and Somers' Point. Sail-boats accommodate those who desire such recreation. The cottages are diverse in architectural design. The Bay View Club House is a substantial structure and is the headquarters of the Bay View Club, which is composed of Philadelphia gentlemen. Longport derived its name from James Long, a Philadelphia merchant, who sold the land to M. S. McCullough, founder of the resort.

**Lutheran Church.**—St. Andrew's Evangelical Lutheran Church (English) is at the corner of Michigan and Pacific avenues. This Society was organized in June, 1887, by the Rev. William Ashmead Schaeffer, D. D., of Philadelphia. The first service was held in the upper room of a building on Atlantic avenue above Tennessee. The congregation afterwards bought the Philopatrian Hall on New York avenue, and changed the name to St. Andrews's Hall. In 1892 they bought the lot at Michigan and Pacific avenues and built the present edifice thereon. The pulpit was filled by various persons until the present pastor took charge in 1894.

**M**ercer Memorial Home.—This institution provides a place where invalid women, of moderate means, can spend a few weeks at the seashore, and have not only the comforts of a home, but also good nursing and the care of a physician, at a price which they are able to pay, but much below the actual cost. It differs from other seaside institutions for women in that it is intended for invalids only, and in this respect it meets a want which has often been felt by those who come in contact with the masses of working-women in our large cities.

In 1884 the building at the corner of Ohio and Pacific avenues was erected, largely through the munificence of the late Mrs. J. C. Mercer, of Philadelphia, who gave \$40,000 for the purpose. An addition to the east wing of the building, finished in 1894, increased its capacity about one-third. The building is one of the finest of its size in Atlantic City, and is provided with every convenience for the care of sick women.



The Boardwalk—Westward from the Casino.



**Military Companies.**—Joe Hooker Post, No. 32, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Tuesday evening in each month at G. A. R. Hall.



First Baptist Church.

Colonel H. H. Janeway Camp, No. 11, S. of V., meets the first and third Monday evening in each month in G. A. R. Hall.

Morris Guards, named in honor of Colonel Daniel Morris, who was one of the first residents of the place. It is both a social and a military organization, and is intended to be always ready to render any service required of a military company, and to officiate at the reception of all organizations visiting the city in a body. Regiment, New Jersey National

First Presbyterian Church.

Company L., attached to the Third Guards.

**Methodist Church.**—The first religious services held in Atlantic City were under the direction of the Methodists. The building was dedicated in



1857, and still stands where originally built, on Atlantic avenue below Massachusetts. It is to be replaced, however, by a handsome stone and brick building, the erection of which will be begun before the close of 1902. Besides this, the First Methodist Church, there is the St. Paul's M. E. Church, built in 1898; the Central M. E. Church, built in 1896; Christ Methodist Protestant Church and Trinity M. P. Church.

**N**araticongs and Nanticokes.—These were two tribes of Indians living in Scheyichbi (New Jersey) when the white man came among them. They are referred to on pages 42 and 43 of the Hand-Book.

**O**riginal People.—On page 38 (Hand Book of 1900) the reader will find some account of the Lenape Indians—the “original people” of Absecon Beach and other parts of New Jersey.



A Summer Morning Scene.

**P**ost Office.—The post office is located on New York avenue near Atlantic. It is open on Sundays and weekdays. The U. S. government has appropriated \$125,000 for a new post office building in Atlantic City.

**Presbyterian Churches.**—There are five edifices of this denomination in Atlantic City. The one at the corner of Pacific and Pennsylvania avenues was erected in 1856, enlarged some years later, and very much improved in the spring of 1887. The German Presbyterian Church was dedicated in 1884 and enlarged in 1896. The Olivet Presbyterian Church, at Pacific and Tennessee avenues, was dedicated March 27, 1898. The Westminster Presbyterian Church and the Chelsea Presbyterian Church were organized in 1901. The first is at Vermont and Baltic avenues and the other on Morris avenue, south.

**Quail.**—In the fall, when the gunning season opens, large numbers of these birds are killed by sportsmen in the woods and fields on the mainland.

**Railroad Stations.**—West Jersey and Seashore, South Carolina avenue, above Atlantic.

Atlantic City (Reading System), Atlantic avenue, between Arkansas and Missouri avenues.

Longport and South Atlantic City, corner Tennessee and Atlantic avenues.

**Sanitation.**—Atlantic City has a model system for the disposal of garbage and refuse, at the crematory. No bad odors are noticeable either in or out of the building in which the work is done, and all classes of offal



The Beach at Noon-day.

and refuse, including dead animals, broken glass, and crockery ware, etc., as well as garbage, are quickly and successfully destroyed.

Unlike other places on the coast, the surf is absolutely free from refuse, or defilement of any kind. By an underground system, which is a revelation to most city people, the air, the soil, and the water are absolutely free from contamination by sewage. Briefly stated, this system comprises a pumping station and reservoir, with deeply laid sewers converging to it, and filter beds situated on the salt meadows at a considerable distance from the well.

The reservoir is placed on the edge of the meadows, next that side of the city which is farthest from the ocean and the hotels. It is a walled pit, cemented inside and out, thirty feet in diameter and twenty feet deep. Connected with it is a ventilating shaft seventy-five feet high. The main sewer, which empties into the bottom of this well, is a cylindrical iron pipe

twenty inches in diameter. Connected with this is a system of sub-mains and laterals of glazed terra-cotta pipe.

**Schools.**—The public schools of Atlantic City are well-appointed and six in number, the oldest being at Pennsylvania and Arctic avenues. The original building was removed in 1887, and a new brick building erected on the site at a cost of \$20,000. Other buildings are on Indiana avenue near Arctic, Texas avenue and Arctic, Arctic avenue near New Jersey, an imposing brick and stone school building at the corner of Illinois and Arctic avenues, finished in 1896, and the Chelsea school, corner of Brighton and Arctic avenues, finished in 1897. The buildings are well heated and comfortably furnished. As many as 105 teachers are employed at an annual cost for salaries of \$56,000. It has been truly said that no more cogent reason is required to show the salubrity of the climate and the desirability of Atlantic



City as an abiding place for all who esteem health a blessing than the number of children born within the Island's sandy rim. The number of enrolled school-children in Atlantic City is 4466. A new high-school building, costing \$88,000, is now completed and in use at Ohio and Pacific avenues. The site for this building cost \$50,000. Another school building is also completed on the West Side, costing \$20,000.

The Friends' Select School has three departments, kindergarten, primary and intermediate. It is located at Pacific and South Carolina avenues.

**Seal of Atlantic City.**—A description of the seal of Atlantic City is as follows: The escutcheon consists of a shell in which is a view of the ocean, a section of the Boardwalk and three yachts, supported by two dolphins; two Grecian maids, personifying health, holding the caduceus, meaning power, wisdom and activity, in one hand, and flowers of pleasure in the



The Fishing Deck and Boardwalk.

\$50,000. Another school building is also completed on the West Side, costing \$20,000.





A West End Residence.



Indiana Avenue Public School.

other: surmounted by two dolphins and the lighthouse. The motto, "Consilio et Prudentia" (Counsel and Wisdom), completes the design. The city colors are blue and white.

**Somers' Point.**—Somers' Point, one of the oldest ports of entry in the United States, is a favorite resort for sportsmen. It is reached by steamers from Longport, but the popular way is by railroad, across the meadows to Pleasantville, and thence to Somers' Point. The ride in pleasant weather is in open cars across the wide expanse of salt meadows and through a fertile farming country to the bay, on which Somers' Point is located. In its vicinity, many years ago, was the summer encampment of the Algonquin Indians, who enjoyed the bountiful supply of oysters and game. The charge is 25 cents for the round trip.

**Speedway and Other Drives.**—The Speedway is a new drive extending from Seaview to Longport. It is about seven miles long. The opening of this drive is celebrated by a floral parade in June each year. Other drives in Atlantic City are as follows: Beach drive, at low tide, ten miles; to Longport or Great Egg Harbor Inlet, eight miles; the Elephant, or South Atlantic City, five miles; Absecon Inlet and Lighthouse, two miles; Pacific avenue drive, five miles to Ventnor. Another pleasant drive is to the Inlet on a macadamized road. Still another drive is across the meadows to Pleasantville, and thence along the shore road to the Country Club and Somers' Point, Absecon and other pretty towns in the vicinity of Atlantic City. The road across the meadows is kept in first-class condition.

**Trees.**—It is, perhaps, not generally known that growing vegetation purifies the atmosphere. Carbonic acid is absorbed and oxygen given out, this result being just the reverse of what takes place in the human and all other forms of animal economy. But a general purification of the air is not the least benefit derived from growing vegetation. The purifying and cooling influences of trees placed uniformly throughout any city have a marked influence on the public health in summer time. For that reason, a health resort, above all other places, should have an abundance of shade trees. Therefore, in a matter that concerns not only the comfort and beauty, but the health of the city, there should be a universal interest on the part of its inhabitants. In the large inland cities, if the streets were all lined with shade trees, the summer heat would not be so intolerable and unhealthful. As trees maintain an average temperature of fifty-four degrees in all seasons, it is easy to understand what a constant cooling influence they possess in an atmosphere of eighty or ninety degrees. Add to this the constant exhalation from the leaves of watery vapor that has been absorbed from moisture in the soil and from the surrounding air, and the cooling effect is much enhanced. This action takes place during the heated portion of the day.

Excepting the Boardwalk, the boating, the yachting and the marine vista, Atlantic City's greatest attraction should be long lines of streets, arched over with trees, in summer time as green as country lanes.

At its best a city is a disfigurement of God's beautiful world, an ugly deformity of man's creation, wherein he does his best to pervert and destroy almost every condition of wholesome life. A multitude of trees would make green and beautiful a large part of Atlantic City and mitigate that ugliness for which man is responsible. The miles of waving green banners and the comforting shade would be an unceasing delight to the eye as well as a constant medicine for the mind.

To destroy or to injure unnecessarily any trees already planted in Atlantic City is to do a sinful thing, and to allow them to be destroyed by an

insect pest or by a soulless corporation in the cause of "progress," without making any effort to prevent their destruction, is criminal negligence.

**Trolleys.**—The trolley cars of Atlantic City run the entire length of the island, a distance of ten miles, connecting with the boats for Brigantine on the north, and for Ocean City and Somers' Point on the south. The ride is always enjoyable.

**Unamis and Unilacktos.**—These were two opposing tribes of Indians who inhabited the pine and coast region of New Jersey. In English their names mean Turtles and Turkeys.

**Ventnor.**—Ventnor is another near-by resort. It is two miles below Atlantic City, and is accessible by the motor cars to Longport. The various amusements and diversions of Atlantic City are easily accessible by train, drive, or beach, while freedom from noise and perfect rest are assured by its suburban location. A large and thoroughly appointed hotel is open for guests.

**Water Supply.**—Atlantic City has an exhaustless supply of pure fresh water, furnished both by artesian wells and two conduits, which bring the water seven miles across the meadows from a sweet, clear, and pure source among the pines of the mainland, partly from mill ponds and partly from fifty driven wells. There are five artesian wells on the island, furnishing water that is as crystal clear, pure, and wholesome, and as wholly uncontaminated by organic matter as that obtained at any of the mountain resorts. There are water-works of the most elaborate character, and two stand-pipes, having a capacity of over half a million gallons, thus insuring an abundant supply of excellent water at all times for every purpose. The pumping capacity of the engines is eleven million gallons a day. Nearly seventy miles of pipe are laid throughout the city, and connected with these pipes are 570 fire-hydrants. The total cost of the city water plant was \$1,170,000.

**Woodland Charms.**—The woods and swamps on the mainland, westward of Atlantic City, are fragrant with magnolia blooms and ablaze with the laurel and rhododendron in spring-time. The ground, also, is carpeted with arbutus and the lakes are white with water-lilies; everywhere, in wood and swamp, field and fen, the heath tribe gives beauty and perfume. In the brilliant autumn-time, when the gorgeous woods are gleaming, ere the leaves begin to fall, when the pippin leaves the bough and the sumac's fruit is red, when the quail is piping loud from the near-by buckwheat fields, when the mist is on the ocean and the network on the grass, when the harvests are all housed and the farmer's work is done—'tis then that there is good quail and rabbit shooting in the woods and fields on the mainland.

**Xions** (usually spelled Axions).—These were a tribe of Indians who had their hunting grounds along the Mullica River, in the upper end of Atlantic County. They were on 'xelent terms with the Tuckahoe tribe, whose provender they often shared. It is even said that the kindness of the Tuckahoes to the 'Xions brought about the saying, which we hear to this day, "Tuckahoe—God bless her!"

**Yacomanshag.**—This is the name of a tribe of Indians that once lived about where the town of Hammonton now stands.

**Zounds!**—If I can think of any word to complete this zigzag manuscript, which the publisher is to transform into beautiful print for zealous critics' eyes.



Woodland Charms on Mainland—Atlantic City's Water Supply



## Atlantic City Statistics.

Population of Atlantic City (census of 1900), . . . . .	27,838
Present population of Atlantic City, based on voters, about . . . . .	32,000
Number of school children enrolled in Atlantic City, December 31, 1901, . . . . .	4,466
Number of Registered Voters in Atlantic City in 1902, . . . . .	8,554
Transient population during winter and summer seasons, 40,000 to 150,000	
Value of Real and Personal Estate, as per assessment of 1901, \$21,396,666	
Actual value of Real Estate, at least . . . . .	\$60,000,000
Water Pipes laid and in use in Atlantic City, . . . . .	69 miles.
Cost of City Water Works, . . . . .	\$1,170,000
Number of Fire Hydrants in use, . . . . .	570
Length of Streets, paved and graveled, . . . . .	51 miles.  Paved Streets, . . . . .
Number of Public School Houses, . . . . .	8 Churches (white, 19; colored, 5), . . . . .
"	24
" National Banks, . . . . .	4
" Safe Deposit Companies, . . . . .	2
" Military Companies, including Grand Army Post and Sons of Veterans, . . . . .	4
" Pieces of Fire Apparatus, . . . . .	37
" Horses owned by Fire Department, . . . . .	41
" Fire Companies, . . . . .	8
" dwelling houses in Atlantic City, January 1, 1902, . . . . .	7,031
" dwellings with stores, etc., in Atlantic City, January 1, 1902, . . . . .	642
" hotels and boarding houses in Atlantic City, January 1, 1902, . . . . .	690
Total number of buildings, excluding stables, January 1, 1902, . . . . .	8,363
Number of Police Officers and Patrolmen, summer, . . . . .	65
" " " " winter, . . . . .	55
" Life Guards, . . . . .	33
" active Firemen, . . . . .	59
" Arc Electric Street Lights, . . . . .	321
" Gas Street Lights, . . . . .	188
" Public School Teachers employed, . . . . .	105
Value of School Buildings and Lots, . . . . .	\$400,000
Area of Atlantic City, . . . . .	3,066 acres.
" Island between Atlantic City and South Atlantic City, . . . . .	1,101 "
" South Atlantic City, . . . . .	895 "
" Longport, . . . . .	513 "
" entire Island, . . . . .	5,575 "
Acreage of Atlantic City built upon, . . . . .	790 "
" Island outside of Atlantic City built upon, . . . . .	15 "
" entire Island built upon, . . . . .	805 "

Distance from Inlet to lower end of Atlantic City, . . . . .	4½ miles.
"    "    Atlantic City to South Atlantic City, . . . . .	3 " "
"    "    South Atlantic City to Longport, . . . . .	1½ " "
"    "    Longport to lower end of beach, . . . . .	1 " "
Length of entire Island, . . . . .	10 " "
Distance from Atlantic City to Mainland, . . . . .	5½ " "
Length of Young's Pier, . . . . .	2,804 feet.
"    "    Iron Pier, . . . . .	941 " "
"    "    Boardwalk, from the Inlet wharf to Jackson Avenue	4½ miles.
Erection of Boardwalk begun, . . . . .	April 24, 1896
Boardwalk dedicated to public use, . . . . .	July 8, 1896
First Permanent Resident of the Island, Jeremiah Leeds, about	1795
"    "    Train to Atlantic City, . . . . .	July 1, 1854
Second Railroad (narrow gauge) to Atlantic, opened . . . . .	July 25, 1877
"    "    changed to broad gauge by Reading, . . . . .	October 5, 1884
Double track of Reading road first used in . . . . .	April, 1889
Third Railroad to Atlantic City opened . . . . .	June 16, 1880
First Train on Pennsylvania system via Delaware River	
Bridge to Atlantic City, . . . . .	April 19, 1896
Newspapers in Atlantic City (3 daily and 5 weekly), . . . . .	8
Height of Lighthouse, . . . . .	167 feet.
Distance visible at sea, . . . . .	19 miles.
Number of Steps to Lighthouse, . . . . .	228
Cost of Lighthouse, . . . . .	\$52,187
Bricks in Lighthouse Tower, . . . . .	598,634
Highest curb elevation in Atlantic City above mean low water,	13½ feet.
Lowest curb elevation in Atlantic City above mean low water,	6 "
Meadow surface in Atlantic City above mean low water, . . .	4 "
Cost of Water Works to January 1, 1902, . . . . .	\$1,170,000
"    "    Boardwalk to July 1, 1902, . . . . .	\$225,000
"    "    Crematory to January 1, 1902, . . . . .	\$93,000
Net debt of Atlantic City, January 1, 1902, . . . . .	\$490,000

It should be noted, in this connection, that a distinction is made by investors between bonds issued by a municipality to defray the cost of water works, etc., and those issued to pay for public improvements, which have no earning capacity, such as street paving, Boardwalk, Crematory, etc. In figuring on the debt of a city, to get the "net debt," the investor deducts from the total bonded indebtedness the amount of bonds issued for water works, sewage works, and so on, as well as money in the sinking fund.

Fire loss in Atlantic City during 1901, \$51,318.81; insurance,	\$55,082.81
Total number of fires in Atlantic City during 1901, . . . . .	126
Largest fire in history of Atlantic City, April 3, 1902—	
Illinois avenue to New York avenue and Boardwalk, loss, . . . . .	\$750,000; insurance, \$200,000
Assets of Atlantic City, . . . . .	\$3,416,948
Liabilities of Atlantic City, including Water Bonds, . . . . .	\$1,971,500
Expenditures during Fiscal Year, excepting Improvements, . .	\$717,738
Expenditures for Permanent Improvements during last Year,	\$350,806
Expenditures for all purposes, one year, . . . . .	\$1,068,544
Receipts from all sources, one year, . . . . .	\$1,282.128



Bathing Scene in August.



## Atlantic City Statistics.

The population of Atlantic City has shown a steady, sometimes an unusual increase, since the city was founded in 1854. In the time of the Revolution the entire island had but ten inhabitants—none of these permanent—representing two families. Since 1854 the population, registered voters and assessed property valuations have been as follows:—

YEAR.	POPULATION.	REGISTERED VOTERS.	VALUATIONS.
1854, . . . . .	100	18	· · · · ·
1855, . . . . .	250	49	· · · · ·
1856, . . . . .	375	73	· · · · ·
1857, . . . . .	400	77	· · · · ·
1858, . . . . .	450	93	· · · · ·
1859, . . . . .	550	112	· · · · ·
1860, Census, . . . . .	687	119	· · · · ·
1861, . . . . .	675	136	· · · · ·
1862, . . . . .	625	122	· · · · ·
1863, . . . . .	650	121	· · · · ·
1864, . . . . .	675	No election.	· · · · ·
1865, Census, . . . . .	746	86	· · · · ·
1866, . . . . .	875	136	· · · · ·
1867, . . . . .	925	187	· · · · ·
1868, . . . . .	950	170	· · · · ·
1869, . . . . .	975	170	· · · · ·
1870, Census, . . . . .	1,043	173	· · · · ·
1871, . . . . .	1,160	232	\$613,706
1872, . . . . .	1,395	279	682,790
1873, . . . . .	1,550	310	805,920
1874, . . . . .	1,825	365	854,975
1875, Census, . . . . .	2,009	458	880,025
1876, . . . . .	2,550	549	1,002,475
1877, . . . . .	3,100	618	999,435
1878, . . . . .	3,600	720	1,089,848
1879, . . . . .	4,425	845	1,179,267
1880, Census, . . . . .	5,477	962	1,707,760
1881, . . . . .	6,125	1,224	1,727,475
1882, . . . . .	6,625	1,325	1,884,245
1883, . . . . .	7,225	1,485	1,989,610
1884, . . . . .	7,500	1,623	2,087,915
1885, Census, . . . . .	7,942	1,676	2,602,312

YEAR.	POPULATION.	REGISTERED VOTERS.	VALUATIONS.
1886, . . . . .	8,500	1,707	\$2,796,395
1887, . . . . .	9,371	1,856	3,537,375
1888, . . . . .	10,000	2,480	3,712,818
1889, . . . . .	11,500	2,530	4,198,145
1890, Census, . . . . .	13,037	2,840	4,415,896
1891, . . . . .	13,949	3,040	10,865,634
1892, . . . . .	14,925	3,180	11,052,925
1893, . . . . .	16,669	3,226	12,113,196
1894, . . . . .	17,193	3,466	12,249,999
1895, Census, . . . . .	18,329	3,600	12,172,646
1896, . . . . .	20,120	4,423	12,359,654
1897, . . . . .	22,365	4,773	12,763,603
1898, . . . . .	24,110	5,222	12,910,070
1899, . . . . .	25,915	5,783	15,312,393
1900, Census, . . . . .	27,838	6,977	18,299,400
1901, . . . . .	29,650	8,668	21,396,606
1902, . . . . .	32,000	8,554	· · · · ·

## AVERAGE POPULATION.

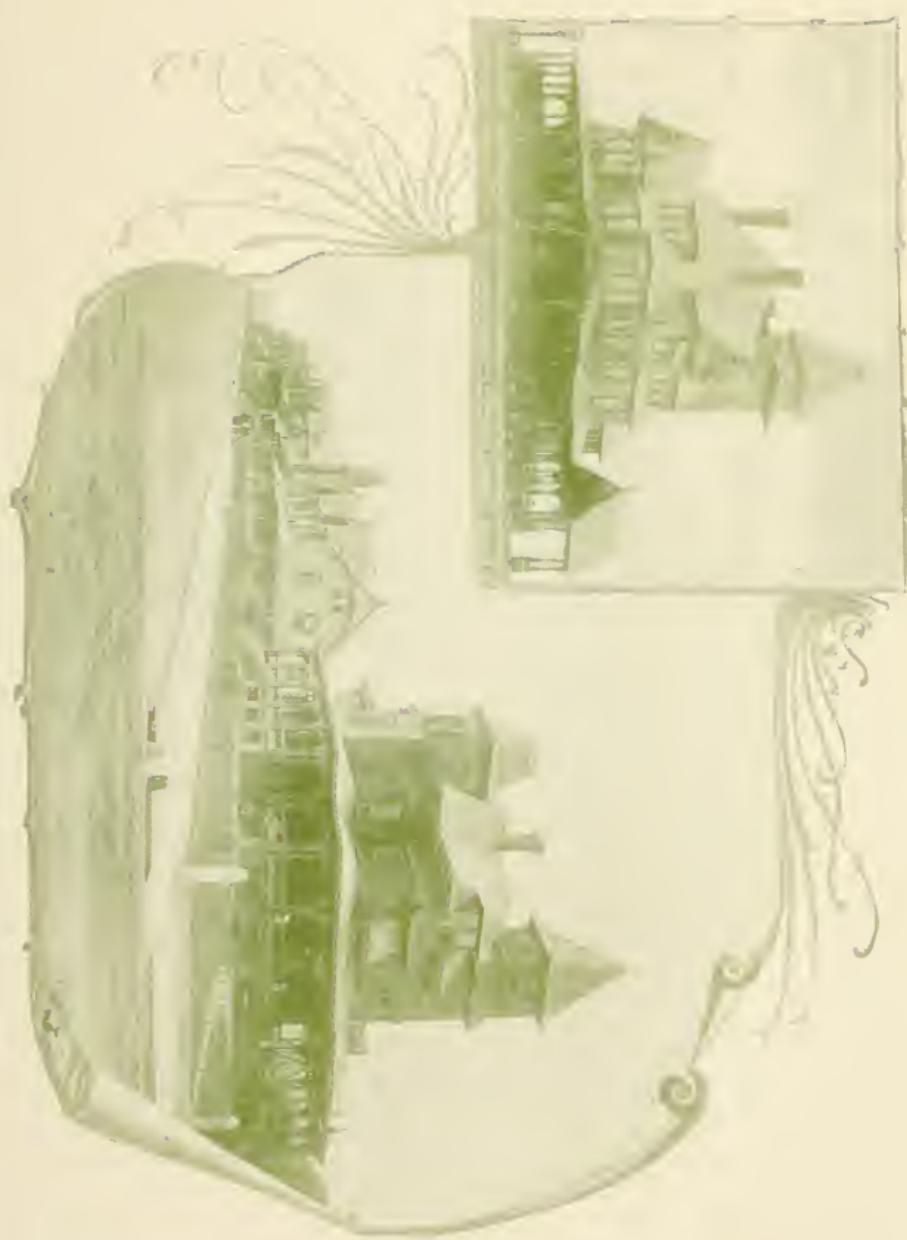
The following is a low estimate of the population of Atlantic City—resident and transient—during each of the twelve months of the year:—

January, . . . . .	32,000	August, . . . . .	150,000
February, . . . . .	45,000	September, . . . . .	52,000
March, . . . . .	55,000	October, . . . . .	35,000
April, . . . . .	62,000	November, . . . . .	32,000
May, . . . . .	40,000	December, . . . . .	32,000
June, . . . . .	55,000		
July, . . . . .	130,000	Total, . . . . .	720,000
Average population for twelve months, . . . . .			60,000

## POPULATION OF ATLANTIC COUNTY—CENSUS OF 1900.

## Atlantic City:—

First Ward, . . . . .	6,236	Galloway township, . . . . .	2,469
Second " . . . . .	5,830	Hamilton " . . . . .	1,682
Third " . . . . .	7,656	Hammonton " . . . . .	3,481
Fourth " . . . . .	8,116	Linwood borough, . . . . .	495
Total, Atlantic City, . . .	27,838	Longport " . . . . .	80
Absecon town, . . . . .	530	Mullica township, . . . . .	880
Brigantine City, . . . . .	99	Pleasantville borough, . . .	2,182
Buena Vista township, . . .	1,646	Somers' Point " . . . . .	308
Egg Harbor City, . . . . .	1,808	South Atlantic City borough,	69
Egg Harbor township, . . .	1,863	Weymouth township, . . . . .	972
		Total, City and County,	46,402



Hemisley Villa View at Pacific and Maryland Avenues.

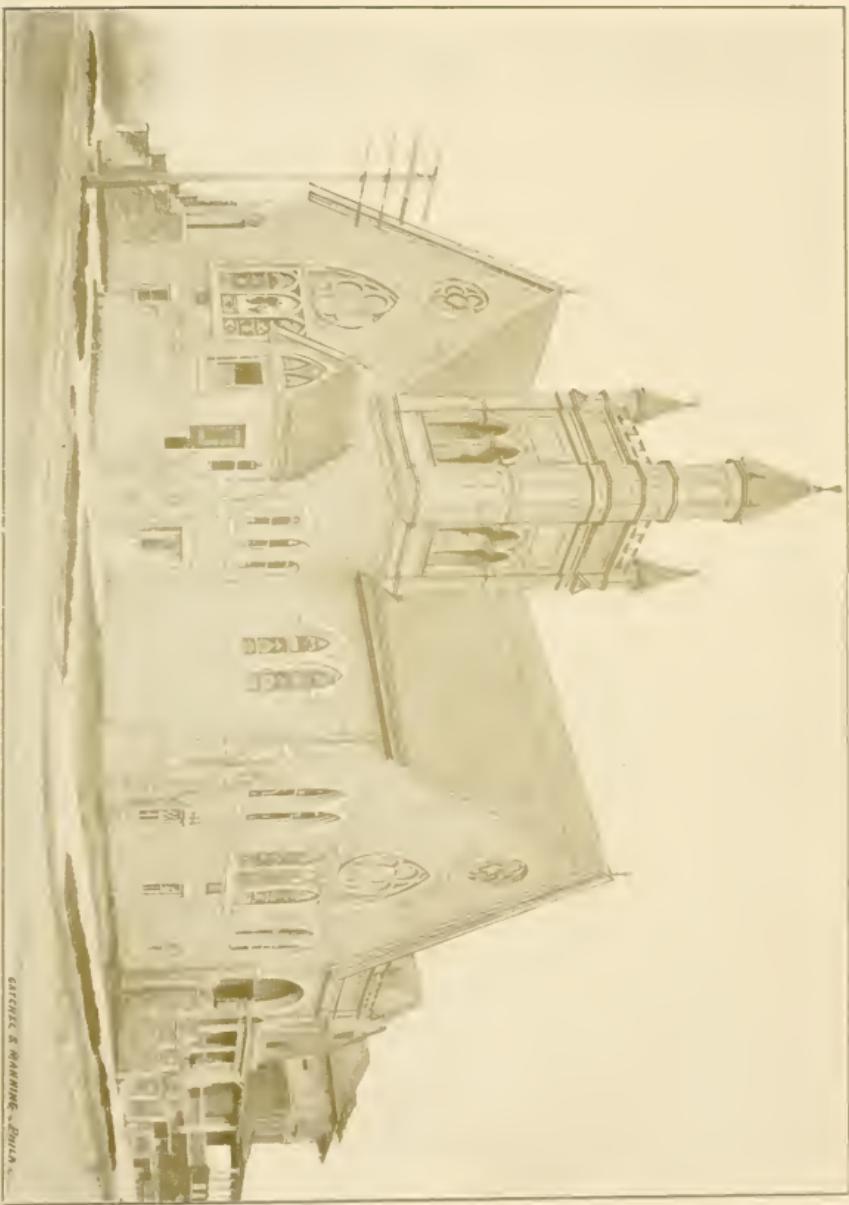


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Christ Methodist Protestant Church,

GARRET L. R. HARRIS PHOTOGRAPH. 1894 A.D.



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## Hotels and Boarding-Houses in Atlantic City.

The principal hotels and boarding-places in Atlantic City are herewith tabulated, special attention being called to those whose names are printed in bold-face type, as being the very best of their class.

The rates given are for one in a room. Many houses make a lower rate for two in a room. The number of rooms, as indicated in the third column of figures, must not be taken as the capacity of the house, with two or more in a room.

Some of the houses marked "All the Year" are closed during November and December.

A number of houses are excluded from this list, either because they are without fire-escapes, in violation of State law and City ordinance, or because the proprietors do not regard the Hand-Book as a satisfactory exponent of the merits of Atlantic City as a health and pleasure resort. It is the object of the Hand-Book to present the truth, and not an exaggerated picture of the resort.

NAME OF HOUSE.	LOCATION.	RATE PER WEEK.	RATE PER DAY.	GUEST ROOMS.	TIME OPEN.	REMARKS.
<b>Aldine,</b>	Pacific near Michigan	\$9 to 14	\$2 to 3	100	May to Oct.	
Allen,	Michigan ave., near Pacific	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	60	May 1 to Oct. 1.	
<b>Atglen,</b>	Michigan ave., near Pacific	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	100	All the Year.	
Arondale,	.....	9 to 12	2 to 2.50	50	"	
Albermarle,	.....	12.50 to 15	2 to 3	72	"	
Anchorage,	.....	12 to 18	2 to 2.50	30	"	
Bartram,	St. James Place near Beach	10 to 15	2 to 3	50	"	
Biscayne,	.....	10 to 18	2.50 to 3	67	"	
Brady,	.....	10	1.50	30	Spring and Summer.	
<b>Belmont,</b>	Virginia ave., near Beach	12.50 to 25	2.50 to 5	100	All the Year.	
Boscobel,	.....	10 to 18	2.50 to 3	56	"	
<b>Beaumont,</b>	Tennessee ave., near Beach	12 to 25	2 to 4.50	100	Summer Season.	
Baltimore,	Indiana ave., near Beach	8 to 10	1.25 to 2	27	All the Year.	
<b>Brighton,</b>	Indiana ave., near Beach	25 to 50	3.50 to 5	230	Feb. 1 to Oct. 15.	
Berkeley,	.....	14 to 18	2.50 to 4	150	All the Year.	
<b>Bleak House,</b>	Ocean ave., and Beach	2 up	1.50	150	Summer Season.	
Beachview	.....	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	20	All the Year.	
<b>Berkshire,</b>	Virginia ave., and Beach	8 to 18	2 to 3	61	Feb. 1 to Oct. 15.	
Beach Villa,	.....	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	22	All the Year.	
<b>Brunswick,</b>	St. James Place near Beach	8 to 15	2 to 3	65	Summer Season.	
Bingham,	.....	1.50 to 12	1.50 to 2	72	All the Year.	



Boardwalk above Pennsylvania Avenue.



NAME OF HOUSE.	LOCATION.	RATE PER WEEK.	RATE PER DAY.	GUEST ROOMS	TIME OPEN.	REMARKS.
Beach, . . . . .	Brookehurst, Virginia ave. and Beach, . . . . .	\$8 to 15	\$1.50 to 2.50	50	April to October. All the Year.	The Brookehurst is a favorite house. It is centrally located and close to the beach.
Beverly, . . . . .	Michigan ave. bel. Pacific, . . . . .	8 to 15	2 to 3	50	" " "	The Brexton is a desirable house. Nicely furnished and thoroughly comfortable. Moderate rates.
Brexton, . . . . .	Kentucky ave. near Beach, . . . . .	10 to 16	1.50 to 2.50	20	" " "	The Berwick is situated near the beach and is a desirable family house.
Beyer, . . . . .	Chatham, . . . . .	8 to 10	2 to 3	83	" " "	
Beyler, . . . . .	Central, . . . . .	8 to 10	2 to 3	14	" " "	
Bierwick, . . . . .	Chester Inn, New York ave. near Beach, . . . . .	10 to 20	2 to 3	75	Feb. to Oct. All the Year.	The Chester Inn is pleasantly situated. Large airy bed-rooms. Accommodations the best. The Canfield is a well-kept house. Fine location. Every home comfort.
Colonial, . . . . .	Continental, . . . . .	12 to 18	2.50 to 3	38	" " "	
Colonial, . . . . .	Canfield, . . . . .	12 to 18	2.50 to 3	120	" " "	
Colonial, . . . . .	Colonial, . . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	90	Summer Season. All the Year.	
Colonial, . . . . .	Cornell Inn, . . . . .	10 to 15	1.50 to 2	20	Spring and Summer. All the Year.	
Colonial, . . . . .	Cornell Inn, . . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	42	Summer Season. All the Year.	
Colonial, . . . . .	Cornell Inn, . . . . .	10 to 15	2.50 to 3	77	Summer Season. All the Year.	
Colonial, . . . . .	Cornell Inn, . . . . .	15 to 25	3	80	" " "	
Colonial, . . . . .	Cornell Inn, . . . . .	10 to 20	2 to 3	75	All the Year.	The Chetwood adions the Garden Hotel, one minute from the beach. Excellent service. Special rates.
Chetwood, . . . . .	Pacific and Indiana ave., . . . . .	8 to 15	2 to 2.50	60	" " "	
Clarendon, . . . . .	Clarendon, . . . . .	8 to 18	2 to 3	40	" " "	
Cleaver, . . . . .	Chelsea Haven, . . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	32	Summer Season. All the Year.	
Douglas Arms, . . . . .	Chelsea Haven, . . . . .	12 to 15	2.50	40	" " "	
Dewberry City, . . . . .	De Ville, . . . . .	10 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	50	Summer Season. All the Year.	
Dod-Monte, . . . . .	Duffington, . . . . .	8 to 12	1.25 to 2	30	Spring and Summer. All the Year.	
De Ville, . . . . .	Douque-sne., . . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 3	54	Spring and Summer. All the Year.	
Duffington, . . . . .	Eastbourne, . . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 3	50	Spring to October. Summer Season. All the Year.	
Douque-sne., . . . . .	Eastbourne, . . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	32	Summer Season. All the Year.	
Eastbourne, . . . . .	Overlooking ocean, . . . . .	15 to 20	3 to 4	50	Summer Season. All the Year.	The Eastbourne has a delightful situation, facing the ocean, and is in every respect a thoroughly comfortable house.
Etheron, . . . . .	Etheron, . . . . .	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	75	Summer.	
Egewater, . . . . .	Egewater, . . . . .	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	50	All the Year.	
Elsinore, . . . . .	Elsinore, . . . . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2.50	20	" " "	
Evers, . . . . .	S. Caroline ave. and Beach, . . . . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	50	" " "	
Ethyln, . . . . .	Ethyln, . . . . .	7 to 12	1.50 to 2	40	All the Year.	
Evard, . . . . .	Evard, . . . . .	9 to 12	2	36	" " "	
Glaslyn, . . . . .	Glaslyn, . . . . .	12 to 18	2.50 to 3	67	" " "	
Glendale, . . . . .	St. James Place n'r Beach, . . . . .	12 to 18	2 to 4	100	" " "	
Garden, . . . . .	Garden, . . . . .	25 to 50	4 to 5	175	" " "	
Girard, . . . . .	Girard, . . . . .	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	50	" " "	
Grand Atlantic, . . . . .	Grand Atlantic, . . . . .	10 to 20	2 to 2.50	200	Summer Season. All the Year.	
Hathboro, . . . . .	Hathboro, . . . . .	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	16	" " "	
Hudson Hall, . . . . .	Hudson Hall, . . . . .	8 to 15	1.50 to 2	12	All the Year.	
Ethyln, . . . . .	Ethyln, . . . . .					The Ethlyn is centrally located on the beach. In every respect an up-to-date hotel.
Glendale, . . . . .	Glendale, . . . . .					The Glendale is a good family house, within easy access of the beach and all places of interest.

NAME OF HOUSE.	LOCATION.	RATE PER WEEK.	RATE PER DAY.	GUEST ROOMS.	TIME OPEN.	REMARKS.
<b>Holland,</b> . . .	Brigantine, . . . . .	\$15 to 35	\$3 to 5	50	June to October.	The Holland House, by the Breakers, is an up-to-date hotel. Aresian water, electric lights, etc. Meals served at any hour à la carte.
Husted, . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	20	All the Year.	
Hygeia, . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	50	"	
Holmes, . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	27	Spring and Summer.	
Imperial, . . .	. . . . .	10 to 18	2 to 3	100	All the Year.	
<b>Ilesworth,</b> . . .	Virginia ave. and Beach, . . . . .	18 to 35	3 to 5	230	"	The Ilesworth has a first-class table. Superior service. Steam heat. Salt and fresh water baths.
Jefferson, . . .	. . . . .	12.50 to 20	2.50 to 3	60	"	
Koopman, . . .	S. Car. and Atlantic aves., . . . . .	18 to 50	3 to 8	155	"	
Kuehnle, . . .	. . . . .	12 to 16	2 to 2.50	40	April to November.	
La Belle Inn, . . .	. . . . .	8 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	65	All the Year.	
Lamborn, . . .	. . . . .	10 to 20	2 to 3.50	80	"	
Lamotte, . . .	. . . . .	10 to 12	2 to 2.50	20	"	
Lawrence, . . .	. . . . .	12 to 22	2.50 to 3.50	60	"	
Lancaster, . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	27	"	
Leland, . . .	. . . . .	13 to 18	2.50 to 3	100	Spring and Summer.	
<b>Leedom,</b> . . .	Ocean ave. near Beach, . . . . .	8 to 12	1.75	22	All the Year.	The Leedom is a pleasant house in a pleasant location. Good table and good service.
La Fontaine, . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	58	"	
Lehman-Craig Hall, . . .	Pennsylv'v a've. near Beach	15 to 25	2.50 to 3	80	"	The Lehman-Craig Hall is select and exceedingly well kept. Good service and unsurpassed cuisine.
Lorraine, . . .	. . . . .	12 to 21	3 to 3.50	100	"	
<b>Majestic,</b> . . .	Virginia ave. near Beach, . . . . .	12 to 25	2.50 to 3.50	100	March to October.	The Majestic is a favorite house, with careful management. Excellent cuisine and popular service.
Malvern, . . .	S. Carolina ave. near Beach, . . . . .	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	20	Summer Season.	The Manhattan is always popular. Near beach and central location.
<b>Manhattan,</b> . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	74	All the Year.	
Metropolitan, . . .	. . . . .	10 to 12	2 to 2.50	50	Spring and Summer.	
<b>Mataresta,</b> . . .	Atlantic and N. Car. aves., . . . . .	10 to 21	1.50 to 3	80	All the Year.	The Mataresta is a very popular house; thorough management, pleasant rooms, and superior table.
Muncaster, . . .	Pennsylv'v a've. near Beach	10 to 25	2 to 3.50	25	"	
<b>Melrose Hall,</b> . . .	. . . . .	12 to 25	2 to 2.50	25	Spring and Summer.	The Melrose Hall is delightfully situated, and is in every way a desirable family house.
New England, . . .	. . . . .	10 to 16	2 to 3	75	All the Year.	
<b>New Holland,</b> . . .	New York ave. near Beach, . . . . .	15 to 20	2.50 to 3	130	"	
Ocean Queen, . . .	. . . . .	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	56	Summer and Summer.	
Oinely, . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 3	36	All the Year.	
Ocean View, . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.25 to 1.75	20	"	
<b>Park Cottage,</b> Kentucky near Beach, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	17	Summer Season.	
Ponce de Leon, . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2	100	All the Year.	
<b>Penn,</b> . . .	Ocean ave. near Beach, . . . . .	12 to 18	2 to 3	60	"	
Pitney, . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	1.50 to 2	25	All the Year.	
Presser, . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	40	Spring and Summer.	
Philadelphia, . . .	. . . . .	8 to 12	2	21	All the Year.	
		8 to 12	1.50 to 2.50	32	June to October.	



Elks' Hall—Atlantic Avenue, Westward from Maryland Avenue.



NAME OF HOUSE.	LOCATION.	RATE PER WEEK.	RATE PER DAY.	GUEST ROOMS	TIME OPEN.	REMARKS.
Pavonia, Quaker City,	.....	\$10 to 15	\$2 to 2.50	39	Summer Season.	
Raleigh, .....	.....	8 to 10	2 to 2.50	22	All the Year.	
<b>Revere,</b> .....	Park Place, near Beach, .....	18 to 30	3 to 5	110	" "	The Revere has a very desirable location, good table and good service. Popular the year round.
Penova, .....	.....	12 to 18	2.50	40	Spring and Summer.	
<b>Roman,</b> .....	.....	10 to 12	2 to 2.50	32	All the Year.	
Rio Grande, .....	.....	12 to 18	2.50 to 3	57	" "	
<b>Roman,</b> .....	Ocean end St. Charles Place	18 to 50	3 to 5	50	Summer Season.	The Roman has large rooms; select neighborhood.
Rossmore, .....	.....	6 to 10	1.50 to 2	16	" "	Café attached.
<b>Runny mede,</b> .....	Park Place and Beach .....	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	53	" "	
Reade, .....	.....	15 to 50	2.50 to 3.50	75	" "	
Rabbins, .....	Ocean end of New Jersey, .....	17 to 30	2.50	60	Summer Season.	The Runny mede is a comfortable, home-like house.
<b>Sterling,</b> .....	Kentucky ave, near Beach, .....	8 to 10	3 to 5	400	All the Year.	Good table and good management. Always popular.
<b>Southern,</b> .....	Michigan ave, and Beach, .....	12 to 20	2.50 to 2.50	30	" "	The Rudolf is a refined and luxurious house. Table and service unexcelled.
<b>Shelburne,</b> .....	Michigan ave, and Beach, .....	8 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	125	" "	The Sterling is new and fire-proof, and one of the handsomest houses on the island.
<b>Somerset,</b> .....	.....	18 to 30	3 to 4	12	" "	The Shelburne is a refined and luxurious house. Every convenience. Table and service unsurpassed.
<b>Speedway,</b> .....	Albany and Atlantic ave, .....	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	90	Summer Season.	The Speedway is within sight of the ocean. Cuisine, service and appointments first-class.
Sorrento, .....	.....	10 to 12	2 to 2.50	121	All the Year.	The Seaside is a first-class house. Delightfully situated, overlooking the sea. Excellent service.
<b>Seaside,</b> .....	Penna. ave, and Beach, .....	15 to 18	1.50 to 3	20	" "	The Silverside is a fine house, newly furnished. Best attention and service.
<b>Silverside,</b> .....	.....	18 to 30	3 to 5	27	" "	The St. Charles is elegantly appointed and strictly first-class. Table and service unexcelled.
Stanton, .....	S. Carolina ave, near Beach, .....	8 to 12	1.50 to 2.00	150	" "	This cottage is home-like and comfortable. Convenient to beach. Special diet for convalescents.
<b>Charles,</b> .....	Foot of St. Charles Place, .....	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	30	" "	The Sothern is situated within easy access of the beach. Good service; terms reasonable.
Scarborough, Smith, Mrs. M. F., .....	160 St. Charles Place, .....	18 to 30	3 to 5	15	" "	The Speidel is convenient to Reading Railroad station and beach, and has every modern convenience.
<b>Southern,</b> .....	Virginia ave, near Beach, .....	12 to 20	2.50 to 3.50	100	Summer Season.	The Traymore is an imposing home. Large guest-rooms. Every convenience. Unsurpassed cuisine.
<b>Speidel,</b> .....	Missouri and Atlantic, .....	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	40	March 1 to Oct. 1.	The Sothern is centrally located. Near ocean and new Steel Pier. Table and service unexcelled.
<b>Traymore,</b> .....	Illinois ave, and Beach, .....	18 to 35	3 to 5	250	Spring and Summer.	
Tarlton, .....	.....	10 to 15	1.50 to 5	Plan.	All the Year.	
Wallingford, Warren, .....	.....	15 to 25	3	100	Feb. 1 to Oct. 15.	
<b>Wiltshire,</b> .....	160 St. Charles Place, .....	12 to 20	2 to 5	12	All the Year.	
Wharton, .....	.....	2.50 to 3.50	11	" "		
Wellman, .....	.....	1.50 to 2	100	17		
Westminster, Wickliffe, .....	.....	3 to 5	40	March 1 to Oct. 1.		
Waldorf, .....	.....	2 to 2.50	44	Spring and Summer.		
Woolton Hall,	.....	2 to 3	100	100		
.....	.....	2.50 to 4	60	60		
.....	.....	2 to 3	40	40		
.....	.....	2.50 to 3	35	35		
.....	.....	2 to 3	35	35		
.....	.....	2.50 to 4	110	110		

# Physicians, Lawyers and Tradesmen in Atlantic City.

NAME.	BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	REMARKS.
Albion Meat Market,	Meats and Provisions,	512 Atlantic ave., Pacific and Kentucky aves.,	Butter, eggs and poultry of the best.
Allen, H. L. Co.,	Real Estate Agents,	1417 and 1419 Memorial ave.,	Exchanging of properties a specialty.
Abbott's Dairies,	Milk, Cream and Butter,	Gai-Beth Building, Real Estate and Law Building,	Pasteurized milk for infants and invalids.
Adam's, Harold F.,	Architect,	2025 Atlantic ave.,	Designer of some of the finest buildings in Atlantic City.
Adams, C. J. & Co.,	Real Estate and Insurance,	1022 Baltic ave.,	Largest fire insurance agency in New Jersey.
Albertson & Young Co.,	Plumbers and Hardware,	Atlantic & Pennsylvania aves.,	Builders' supplies, stoves, steam and hot-water heating.
Atlantic City Carpet Clean'g Co.	Carpets thoroughly cleaned,	Atlantic and New York aves.,	Carpets cleaned 3 cents a yard.
Atlantic City National Bank,	Banking,	1330 to 1338 Atlantic ave.,	Oldest bank in Atlantic City. Capital and surplus, \$170,000.
At'tc Safe Deposit & Trust Co.	Department store,	6 S. New York ave.,	Interest allowed on money deposits.
Bell, Dickerson Co.,	Butter, Eggs and Poultry,	1335 Atlantic ave.,	Fine goods at low prices.
Beyer, R. L.	Real Estate and Insurance,	Fidelity Building,	Select poultry, condiments, hams, etc.
Bartlett Real Estate Co.	Auctioneers,	35 Maryland ave.,	Real Estate, Insurance and Mortgages.
Barlow & Co.,	Real Estate,	609 Atlantic ave.,	Real Estate. Money to loan.
Brinton, Jr., C. J.,	Electro Therapeutic Institute,	Atlantic and Virginia aves.,	Mortgages, Insurance. Lots for sale.
Brockner, Mrs. Phoebe F.,	Jewelers,	Atlantic and Illinois aves.,	Russian, Turkish sup'r, medica'd, perfume, electric baths.
Brees & Co.,	Druggist,	912 Atlantic ave.,	Silversmiths and practical jewelers.
Bickel, Samuel D.,	Jeweler,	110 South Carolina ave.,	Drugs, perfume and toilet articles.
Beets, L. W.	Real Estate and Insurance,	600 Atlantic ave.,	Practical watchmaker and jeweler.
Bartlett, J. H. & Son,	Real Estate and Insurance,	Kentucky and Atlantic aves.,	Conveyancing, fire and life insurance.
Bruckmann, V. C.,	Hatters and Furnishers,	12 S. Tennessee ave.,	Property for sale, rent or exchange.
Bacharach & Sons,	Carpenter and Builder,	New York and Pacific aves.,	Tailors and men's outfitters, trunks.
Beaumont, W.	Druggist,	Pacific and Kentucky aves.,	Hardwood finishing a specialty.
Brownley, C. J.,	Real Estate and Insurance,	1218 Atlantic ave.,	Prescriptions, drugs and toilet articles.
Canfield, C. C.,	Plumbing, Heating, Roofing,	2126 Atlantic ave.,	Real Estate, Mortgages, Insurance.
Currie Hardware Co.,	Real Estate,	Baltic and Michigan aves.,	Kitchen furnishings.
Corson, P. S. & Co.,	Blacksmith,	8 States ave.,	Hotels and cottages for sale and rent.
Clark, J. W.	Real Estate and Insurance,	1328 Atlantic ave.,	Carriage building, horseshoeing, etc.
Cook, E. H. & Co.,	Real Estate Agents,	1408 Atlantic ave.,	Houses for sale and to rent.
Cramer, J. P. & Co.,	Dentist,	Atlantic and Michigan aves.,	Insurance and conveyancing.
Grandall, J. F.	Druggist,	Boardwalk & Rhode Island ave.,	Toilet articles, drugs, perfume, etc.
Cuskaden, A. D.	Real Estate and Insurance,	Pacific and Kentucky aves.,	Real Estate, Mortgages, Insurance.
Deakyne, H. H.	Apothecary,	Real Estate and Law Building,	Drugs, toilet articles, perfume, etc.
Devine & Wootten,	Real Estate and Insurance,	1436 Atlantic ave.,	Desirable properties for sale or rent.
Down, E. M.	Real Estate and Insurance,	Real Estate, Mortgages, Insurance.	A wide-awake firm.
Dunn, Chas. B. & Co.,	Modelers and Carvers,	3 N. Congress ave.,	Real Estate, Mortgages, Insurance.
			Ornamental plaster work.



New Jersey Avenue School—Chelsea School.



NAME.	BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	REMARKS.
Davis & Son . . . . .	Fish, Oysters and Clams,	905 Atlantic ave.,	Lobsters, terrapins, crabs, snappers, etc.
Endicott, A. B. . . . .	Counselor-at-Law, . . . . .	Union National Bank Building,	President Union National Bank.
Edwards, D. B. . . . .	Eastern Game and Poultry Co.,	107 South Carolina ave.,	Beautiful foliage and bedding plants. Fresh cut flowers.
Freeman, L. E. . . . .	Foreign and Domestic Fruits,	816 Atlantic ave.,	Choice fruits, poultry, butter, eggs and vegetables.
Fittion, Henry . . . . .	Plumber, . . . . .	1022 Atlantic ave.,	Steam and gas fitting. Sanitary plumbing and drainage.
Felker, George C. . . . .	Jeweler, . . . . .	1799 Atlantic ave.,	Watches and jewelry. Repairing a specialty.
Fowler, J. B. . . . .	Painter, . . . . .	9 South Kentucky ave.,	House and sign painter. Superior workmanship.
French, John T. . . . .	Real Estate, . . . . .	New York ave.,	Hotels, cottages for sale or rent, Mortgages, Insurance.
Freese, David . . . . .	Paints, Oils and Glass, . . . . .	2202 Atlantic ave.,	Agent for the Colorado white leads.
Friedberg, M. . . . .	Picture Frames, . . . . .	1810 Atlantic ave.,	Picture frames made to order.
Giberson, J. P. & Co., . . . . .	Jeweler, . . . . .	1516 Atlantic ave.,	Optician, watches, diamonds, repairing.
Gordon's Meat Market, . . . . .	Real Estate, . . . . .	9 Mt. Vernon ave.,	Hotels, cottages and boarding houses for sale and rent.
Guarantee Trust Co., . . . . .	Butcher, . . . . .	1214 Atlantic ave.,	Hotel and cottage trade a specialty.
Guttridge, O. H. . . . .	Banking, . . . . .	Atlantic and N. Carolina aves.,	Interest allowed on time deposits.
Genenotky, A. H. . . . .	General Contractor, . . . . .	1346 Atlantic ave.,	Haraway, wall paper, house-furnishing goods.
Giltinan, David . . . . .	Baker, . . . . .	127 North Indiana ave.,	Vienna rolls and rye bread.
Godfrey & Godfrey, . . . . .	Real Estate and Insurance, . . . . .	1302 Atlantic ave.,	Desirable properties for rent and for sale.
Harris, B. Frank, . . . . .	Attorneys-at-Law, . . . . .	Real Estate and Law Building,	Prominent attorneys.
Hunt, E. W. & Son, . . . . .	Practical Horseshoer, . . . . .	New Jersey ave. abv. Atlantic,	Blacksmithing, horse shoeing and jobbing.
Hinkle & McDevitt, . . . . .	Flour, Feed, Hay and Straw, . . . . .	8 N. Indiana ave.,	Good goods at reasonable prices.
Hirsch, A. . . . .	Plumbing and Hardware, . . . . .	817 Atlantic ave.,	Hot-water and steam heating. Builders' supplies.
Heil, B. . . . .	Cloth, . . . . .	1603-05 Atlantic ave.,	Clothing and gents' furnishing goods.
Heston, A. M. . . . .	Barber, . . . . .	Elks' Building, . . . . .	A first-class barber shop.
Ingersoll, R. H. . . . .	Publisher, . . . . .	14 States ave.,	Publisher <i>Henton's Hand-Book and Outing by the Sea</i> .
Ingram, J. S. . . . .	Counsellor at Law, . . . . .	Currie Building, . . . . .	District Court Judge.
Irwin, A. L. . . . .	Druggist, . . . . .	1408 Atlantic ave.,	Drugs, perfume and toilet articles, prescriptions.
Johnson, Mrs. J. K. . . . .	Carriage and Wagon Builder, Philadelphia Viavi Co., . . . . .	Haddon ave. opp. Penna. R. R.,	Horse shoeing, machine forging, shipsmithing.
Karrer & Dauthaway, . . . . .	Shoes, . . . . .	114 S. South Carolina ave.,	Home treatment for women.
Kessler, Gustav . . . . .	Machine and Iron Works, . . . . .	1324 Atlantic ave.,	Best grades of shoes at popular prices.
Kelley, H. E. & Co., . . . . .	Butcher, . . . . .	2001 Baltic ave.,	Machinery, boilers and engines. Fire escapes.
Leeds, Sylvester, . . . . .	Real Estate, . . . . .	1913 Atlantic ave.,	Market supplies of all kinds.
Lever, Jesse J., . . . . .	Hardware, . . . . .	New York and Pacific aves.,	Conveyancing, Insurance and Mortgages.
Mathis, C. W. . . . .	Carpet Cleaning, . . . . .	1723 Atlantic ave.,	Builders' supplies, sewing machines, stoves, etc.
McGuire, E. A. . . . .	Blacksmith, . . . . .	124 and 126 N. Texas ave.,	Carpets cleaned by compressed air, general upholstering.
Mitchell, John W. . . . .	Ship Chandlery and Hardware, . . . . .	100 N. Kansas ave.,	Wagon and carriage building, horseshoeing.
McAllister, R. . . . .	Advertising Agent, . . . . .	807 Atlantic ave.,	Fishing tackle and sportsmen's goods of all kinds.
Nassano Bros., . . . . .	Coal, . . . . .	22 North N. Hampshire ave.,	Advertisements inserted in Hall-Book and newspapers.
	Fruit Dealer, . . . . .	Baltic and Kentucky aves.,	Superior coal; full weight; promptness.
		1210 Atlantic ave.,	Choice fruits, nuts, and confectionery.

NAME.	BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	REMARKS.
Packard, E. M.,	Dentist,	Penna. and Atlantic aves.,	Agents for a number of first-class companies.
Phillips, The A. H. Co.,	Insurance and Real Estate,	1315 Atlantic ave.,	
Rath, C. G.,	Dentist,	New York and Atlantic aves.,	
Ridgway, Wm. F.,	All-the-Year Druggist,	Atlantic and Penna. aves.,	Prompt and free delivery.
Risley & Boniface,	Electrical Contractors,	2407 Atlantic Ave.,	Motors, dynamos, electrical signs, telephones, etc.
Roesch & Sons,	Butchers,	Maryland and Atlantic aves.,	Market supplies of all kinds.
Rosenbaum, Jacob,	Auctioneer,	Maryland ave. below Atlantic,	"The" auctioneer of Atlantic City.
Shreve, E. G.,	Stationer and Printer,	38 S. New York ave.,	Office supplies of all kinds. Job printing.
Smith, T. H. & Co.,	Real Estate,	4 States ave.,	Hotels and cottages for sale or rent.
Sowers, W. F.,	Coal,	Vermont & Mediterranean aves.,	The best and prices the lowest.
Second National Bank,	Banking,	Atlantic and New York aves.,	Capital and surplus, \$120,000.
Shinn, C. C.,	Real Estate Agent,	Real Estate and Law Building,	Insurance, conveyancing and mortgage loans.
Stadler, F.,	Confederation and Baker,	Atlantic and Virginia aves.,	Ice-cream parlors.
Sooey, Walter C.,	Physician,	1921 Pacific ave.,	
Senseman, Wilson,	Real Estate Agent,	1020 Atlantic ave.,	Conveyancing. Cottages for rent and for sale.
Springer, J. B.,	Real Estate Agent,	11 S. New York ave.,	Interest and rents collected. Mortgages.
Subrensky & Co.,	Real Estate,	929 Atlantic ave.,	Properties exchanged. Money loaned on mortgage.
Union National Bank,	Bankers,	Kentucky and Atlantic aves.,	
Union Investment Co.,	Real Estate,	1208 Atlantic ave.,	Mortgages at 5 per cent.
Vaughn, S. Hudson,	Architect,	Real Estate and Law Building,	Designer of some of the finest buildings in Atlantic City.
Withrow, A. J.,	Real Estate,	2411 Atlantic ave.,	
Vivavi Co.,	Home Treatment for Women,	114 S. South Carolina ave.,	
Wall & Holdzkom,	Grocers,	1202 Atlantic ave.,	Fine and staple groceries. Low prices.
Wootton, Harry,	Counselor-at-Law,	Real Estate and Law Building,	
Wright, J. P.,	Undertaker,	33 North Virginia ave.,	Law and Conveyancing Bureau.
Webster, J. Bart,	Physician,	132 South Maryland ave.,	Graduate of the United States College of Embalming.
Wright's, Willard,	Druggist,	Atlantic and Virginia aves.,	Prescriptions carefully compounded.
Young, H. R.,	Real Estate Agent,	6 States ave.,	Properties for sale and to rent.
Young, J. L.,	Amusements,	Boardwalk and Tennessee ave.,	Owner of Young's Ocean Pier.
Youngman, M. D.,	Physician,	1618 Pacific ave.,	

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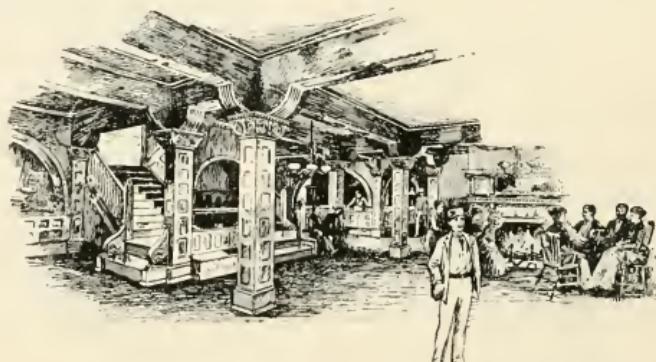
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